

HARRIS NAMES HIS SECRETARY

Samuel Flickinger of Dayton Confidential Clerk to Governor.

FIVE APPOINTMENTS MADE

Important Decisions Handed Down by the Buckeye Supreme Court—Intense Heat Claims Victims—Los Men's Attorneys Create Scene in Court—Other News of Ohio.

Columbus, June 30.—Governor Harris has announced these appointments: Secretary to the governor, Samuel J. Flickinger of Dayton; member board of trustees of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' home at Sandusky, General R. B. Brown of Zanesville; member board of trustees of Athens State hospital, Roscoe J. Mauck of Gallipolis; member of the governor's staff and assistant adjutant general, Colonel Worthington Kautzman of Bellefontaine; member of the state board of arbitration and conciliation, Noah H. Swayne of Toledo.

In picking his secretary, Governor Harris returned to the practice of Governors Foster, Campbell, McKinley and Bushnell of filling this position with a trained newspaper man. Mr. Flickinger was for a number of years connected with the Associated Press in Ohio, attending all of the big conventions and becoming acquainted with the leading politicians of the state. He was connected with the Times-Star in Cincinnati, at one time managing editor of the Ohio State Journal in Columbus, and a little over a year ago he went to Dayton and assumed the management of the Journal. He has been a personal friend of Governor Harris.

Motion Thrown Out of Court.

Toledo, O., June 30.—There was a sensational scene in common pleas court when attorneys for two of the condemned men offered a motion to set aside the sentence on the ground that the defendants pleaded guilty on the promise of the court that leniency would be shown, that the court was prejudiced in passing sentence and that the law is unconstitutional. Judge Kinkade threw the motion out of court and vigorously assailed the attorneys for the defendants. Both sides used language not often heard in a court room. The same motion has been filed in the circuit court. The court has reduced the fines and imprisonment of each of the five dealers to \$2,500 and six months in prison.

Condemn State Board.

Chillicothe, O., June 30.—Council passed resolutions condemning the administration of the state board of public works in regard to the southern part of the Ohio and Erie canal. Owing to the slow repairing of some broken aqueducts the canal has been without water for weeks. It runs through the center of the city and the nauseating stench from the ditch threatens the general health. Every citizen is aroused and the resolutions ask Governor Harris for immediate action.

Milner Wins.

Columbus, O., June 30.—On application of John C. Milner, of Portsmouth, a peremptory writ was issued by the supreme court to compel the secretary of the judicial convention to certify the nomination of Milner as common pleas judge. It was in this convention that trouble arose over the seating of the Lawrence county delegation which led to a rupture and the nomination of E. C. Corn, of Ironton, by the rump convention.

Conviction Confirmed.

Columbus, June 30.—The conviction by the lower courts of Corwin D. Bachtel, cashier of the Canton State bank at Canton, Ohio, on charge of falsifying reports, was confirmed by the supreme court. In effect this decision sustains the validity of the old banking laws of the state. Other officers of the bank under charges probably will be tried, as Bachtel's conviction was a test case.

Haugh Gets Stay.

Columbus, O., June 30.—Leave was granted by the supreme court to file a petition in error in behalf of Dr. Oliver C. Haugh, the Dayton man under death sentence for murdering his parents and brother. This will operate as a stay of execution of the death sentence. In August, until after the court reviews the case.

To Call Grand Jury.

Cleveland, O., June 30.—Upon the return of United States District Attorney Sullivan from Washington it was announced that a call is to be issued here immediately for a special federal grand jury for Thursday, July 5, to further investigate alleged railroad rate discrimination and other matters developed at the recent hearing before the interstate commerce commission. Independent oil men of northern Ohio are expecting to be subpoenaed as witnesses. District Attorney Sullivan said that the action is to be in the nature of an investigation rather than a criminal prosecution, but admitted that there is a possibility of some indictments.

Heat Victims.

Columbus, O., June 30.—Michael Robeck, 32, a laborer, is dead, and several other persons are prostrated as a result of the intense heat here. The local weather station declared Friday to have been the hottest day of the summer, the thermometer registering 94 degrees.

Struck by Train.

Findlay, O., June 30.—Camille Machaus, a resident of this city, was struck by a southbound Hocking Valley freight and instantly killed. The body was badly mangled, the limbs being severed from the body.

Old Soldier Killed.

Bellefontaine, O., June 30.—John Benshoff, a soldier, 70, was struck by a Big Four train at Bellecenter, pitched twenty feet in the air and killed.

Fatal Draught.

Fremont, O., June 30.—Seven grains of morphine and a quart of whiskey caused the death of Christ Bartleson, 50, a stationary engineer.

IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Wife of Commander-in-Chief Tanner Is Killed.

Helena, Mont., June 30.—Mrs. James Tanner, wife of the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, was killed here in an automobile accident. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner arrived here, the former being on a visit of inspection to the Montana department of the Grand Army with Mrs. J. K. Toole, wife of the governor, and General Lester Wilson, of Bozeman, they made up an automobile party. On the way to Fort Harrison, while going at a fairly swift rate along a narrow road, the chauffeur turned out to make room for a freight wagon. The road runs along an embankment and the automobile ran off the edge, turning over, and throwing the occupants out. Mrs. Tanner struck the ground first and Mrs. Toole and General Wilson fell on her. Mrs. Tanner was taken immediately to a hospital, dying just as she reached there. The others were not seriously hurt.

CLASHES

Between White and Colored Troops at Fort Leavenworth.

Leavenworth, Kan., June 30.—All troops at Fort Leavenworth, about 3,500 men, are confined to the limits of the garrison by order of Lieutenant Colonel Paulding, acting commandant, because of many fights that have taken place on the military reservation and in the north part of Leavenworth, between men of the Eighteenth infantry (white) and the Fourth cavalry (colored). The bad feeling between the men was caused by cavalrymen beating two infantrymen. Four men are in the hospital. Roll calls are sounded at frequent intervals during the night hours.

California Orange Crop.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 30.—Southern California's orange season of 1905-6 practically is at an end. In all the local orange growing territory there are probably not more than 1,200 carloads of fruit on the trees or ready for shipment and present shipments are spasmodic and light. The season has been prosperous. Prices have been better and the total showing is expected to be ahead of last year.

Found in River.

Baltimore, Md., June 30.—The body of Dr. George A. Thompson, of Phenix, Baltimore county, who has been missing since June 21, was found in the Gunpowder river, near Warren. The skull was fractured and the left leg broken. Dr. Thompson, who was 55 years of age, was formerly United States consul at Stetten. He also served in the United States army as surgeon.

Compromise Suggested.

Panama, June 30.—Through the efforts of Governor Magoon a compromise may be made between the Liberals and the constitutionalists whereby both parties will vote a ticket composed of three representatives of each party in Panama province. If this compromise is effected it will clear the situation, otherwise the scandals of the last election may be repeated.

Injured by Bomb.

Warsaw, June 30.—A bomb was thrown at the chief of the railroad gendarmes, Colonel Muradoff, while he was driving through the streets in a cab. The cabman and a gendarme who accompanied Colonel Muradoff were severely wounded, the colonel was slightly injured and the horse attached to the cab was killed. The man who threw the bomb escaped.

Strike Settled.

Vienna, June 30.—Negotiations initiated by the authorities have resulted in the settlement of the building trades strike which began early in May and involved more than 150,000 workmen. On the basis of an advance of 15 per cent. in wages.

Negro Murderer Hanged.

Linden, Ala., June 30.—Albert Richardson, a negro convicted of the murder 18 months ago of Dr. Frank L. Foscoe, was hanged here. Richardson protested his innocence on the gallows.

President Signs Bills.

Washington, June 30.—The president has signed the railroad rate bill. He also signed the immigration bill and the bill for the construction of a lock canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

Important Matters Disposed Of in the Closing Hours.

MEAT AND RATE BILLS PASS

Cost of Inspection of Packing Plants Placed on the Federal Government. Appropriation Measures Out of the Way — Proceedings of Each Branch.

Washington, June 30.—The congressional situation is such that congress can adjourn today. All of the appropriation propositions have been passed. Only the omnibus public building bill is in disagreement and an adjustment of differences is expected. There may be another deficiency bill to carry the public building items, but that can be passed with little delay. The final adjournment is expected this afternoon.

The conference report on the pure food bill was favorably acted on in the senate and house. This passes the bill. The report was not discussed in the senate and the action did not occupy a minute in the house. Mr. Williams (Mississippi) asked if the section relating to state and municipal control over the original package had gone out of the bill. Mr. Mann replied that it had, and Mr. Williams said he would vote for the report. Mr. Mann said that the section was stricken out as the vote of the minority leader was desired to give the bill a unanimous vote. The report was then adopted without opposition.

The senate considered the conference reports on the railroad rate and pure food bills and the meat inspection provision of the agricultural bill. All were adopted. The principal controversy was over the rate bill when Senators Bailey and Tillman had a heated colloquy on railroad lawyers. There was also much discussion of the meat inspection provision. A number of senators expressed themselves as willing only to accept the house provision because it was attached to an appropriation bill, and a deadlock would cause the failure of the supply bill.

Both houses of congress adopted the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill and that measure now goes to the president for signature. Mr. Hale presented the report in the senate. The Jamestown exposition appropriation bills in the bill. The appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the building of the departments of state, justice, commerce and labor, was stricken out, it being provided for in the public building bill. Later the report was adopted by the house after Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, had explained that the senate had added \$8,004,114. The house, by holding out, reduced this by \$4,316,000.

Scene in the House.

Washington, June 30.—What promised to be a serious personal encounter between Representatives George N. Southwick, of New York, and Charles L. Bartlett, of Georgia, was prevented Saturday morning in the House by the intercession of friends. Mr. Bartlett, holding a knife, told Mr. Southwick the latter dare not say he "lied" or he (Bartlett) would cut him.

BUSINESS GOOD.

Past the Most Successful Year in the Nation's History.

New York, June 30.—R. G. Dun and company's weekly review of trade says: Friday closed the most successful fiscal year in the nation's history thus far and optimism is so general throughout the commercial world that the next twelve-month period promises to carry the high water mark still higher. With few exceptions the crops are making good progress and the new year will start with more business on the books of manufacturing concerns and greater enterprises and undertakings in contemplation than on any previous July 1. Trade reports for the week indicate a seasonable disposition to curtail wholesale business, but even this summer influence is less disquieting than usual. Railway earnings in three weeks of June were 10.3 per cent larger than in 1905, and disbursements for interest and dividends at this center next month are estimated at \$160,000,000, which is about \$20,000,000 larger than a year ago.

Ironworkers to Strike.

Lancaster, Pa., June 30.—J. F. Wright, vice president of the eastern division of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of the United States, issued an order declaring a strike of iron workers to take effect July 1. The order affects all the iron mills east of the Allegheny mountains and in the New England states, and is the result of the unanimous refusal of the mill owners to meet a demand for higher wages.

Escape of Outlaw Ball.

Lexington, Ky., June 30.—Frank Ball, the outlaw who escaped from jail at Richmond, Ky., has fled to the mountains of Jackson county, where he is being guarded by the feud family of Turners, with whom he is on the best terms. Ball was chased into Jackson county by bloodhounds. It is not believed that Ball can be captured without a fight, as he is very desperate.

PLAN REVIVED

For Dissolution of Parliament and Suppression of All Agitation.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—Under the influence of the recent developments touching the loyalty of the army and the conviction that the policy of inaction has reached its ultimate limit, the reactionary faction in the ministry has revived the plan for the dissolution of parliament and for stamping out revolutionary activity in the country while armed force is still available. This solution has been repeatedly presented to Emperor Nicholas since the development of dissatisfaction among the best regiments of the guard and the disorders at Krasnov-Selo, but thus far without results. Each day's delay favors the acceptance of the alternative of the dismissal of the Gorenkyin cabinet and the naming of a responsible ministry. The ministerial reactionists base their hopes on the supposition that the great majority of the troops will hail actual conflict as they did at Moscow in December last, forget their grievances and enter wholeheartedly into the combat.

FINAL REPORT

Of Committee Appointed by Mutual Life Trustees.

New York, June 30.—The sixth and final report of the committee appointed by the Mutual Life trustees, last October, to examine the organization and management of the company, has been made public. Practically every department of the company was examined, and while charges of mismanagement and wrong doing are made, the report contains little that has not already been disclosed. Accompanying the final report is a "supplementary statement" by William H. Truesdale and John W. Auchincloss, which explains some of the findings of the experts. It is stated, for instance, that the company holds about \$30,000,000 worth of real estate mortgage loans, which are in excess of 60 per cent. of the value of the properties which form their security. The committee explains this, however, by the statement that the law permits mortgages to the amount of 66 2/3 per cent. of the value of the property and that there is, therefore, nothing unlawful or unwise in these loans.

Sleuths Slugged.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—Detectives disguised as workmen were denounced and nearly battered to death with "knuckle dusters" at a workmen's meeting. They were removed to the hospital in a dying condition. The second regiment of grenadiers has been ordered to Cronstadt.

Circus Tent Blown Down.

Chicago, June 30.—Two persons were killed and several injured at Aurora, Ill., when a tent of the Ringling Brothers circus was blown down during a severe wind and thunderstorm. A panic followed in which scores narrowly escaped being trampled to death.

Lane Confirmed.

Washington, June 30.—Franklin Lane, of California, was confirmed as interstate commerce commissioner. The nomination has been held up for several months.

State Senator Miller.

Lexington, Ky., June 30.—State Senator Hon. R. W. Miller, of Madison, and one of the best known politicians in Kentucky, died here of paralysis.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHIAGO.—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$4 00@6 50; cows, \$3 00@4 50; heifers, \$2 75@5 25; bulls, \$2 75@4 25; stockers and feeders, \$2 75@4 60. Sheep: Choice to prime, \$4 50@6 50; medium to good, \$3 75@5 25; butchers weights, \$3 75@5 25; mixed, \$3 75@5 25; packing, \$3 00@4 50. Hogs: Choice to prime, \$5 00@6 50; medium to good, \$4 50@5 25; butchers weights, \$4 50@5 25; mixed, \$4 50@5 25; packing, \$4 50@5 25. Wheat: No. 2, red, \$2.00; No. 2, white, \$1.95; No. 3, red, \$1.90; No. 3, white, \$1.85. Corn: No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.85. Oats: No. 2, \$0.80; No. 3, \$0.75; No. 4, \$0.70; No. 5, \$0.65. Rye: No. 2, \$1.20; No. 3, \$1.15; No. 4, \$1.10; No. 5, \$1.05. Barley: No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.85. Clover: No. 2, \$1.50; No. 3, \$1.45; No. 4, \$1.40; No. 5, \$1.35. Alfalfa: No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.85. Hay: No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.85.

EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle: Good to choice export, \$5 25@5 85; shipping steers, \$4 75@5 25; butchers' cattle, \$4 50@5 25; heifers, \$3 25@4 00; fat cows, \$2 50@4 25; bulls, \$2 75@4 25; milkers and springers, \$2 50@4 00. Sheep and Lambs: Good to choice yearlings, \$4 00@5 50; wetters, \$3 00@4 25; mixed, \$2 50@3 75; spring lambs, \$5 00@6 50; Calves: Best, \$8 00@9 25; heavy hogs, \$6 30@6 85; medium and Yorkers, \$5 50@6 25; pigs, \$5 00@6 25. Mixed weights, \$5 25@6 25; pigs, \$5 00@6 25; stags, \$4 25@4 75; roughs, \$3 50@4 25. PITTSBURG.—Cattle: Choice, \$6 00@6 50; prime, \$5 30@5 85; tidy butchers', \$4 50@5 25; heifers, \$3 00@4 65; cows, bulls and stags, \$2 00@4 00; fresh cows, \$2 00@4 00. Sheep and Lambs: Prime wetters, \$5 80@6 50; good mixed, \$5 50@6 25; lambs, \$4 50@5 25; spring lambs, \$5 00@6 50. Calves: Veal, \$4 50@6 50. Hogs: Heavy hogs, \$6 30@6 85; medium and Yorkers, \$5 50@6 25; pigs, \$5 00@6 25. Mixed weights, \$5 25@6 25; pigs, \$5 00@6 25; stags, \$4 25@4 75; roughs, \$3 50@4 25. CINCINNATI.—Wheat: No. 2, red, \$2.00; No. 2, mixed, \$1.95; No. 3, red, \$1.90; No. 3, mixed, \$1.85; No. 4, red, \$1.80; No. 4, mixed, \$1.75; No. 5, red, \$1.70; No. 5, mixed, \$1.65. Corn: No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.85. Oats: No. 2, \$0.80; No. 3, \$0.75; No. 4, \$0.70; No. 5, \$0.65. Rye: No. 2, \$1.20; No. 3, \$1.15; No. 4, \$1.10; No. 5, \$1.05. Barley: No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.85. Clover: No. 2, \$1.50; No. 3, \$1.45; No. 4, \$1.40; No. 5, \$1.35. Alfalfa: No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.85. Hay: No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.85.

NEW YORK.—Cattle: Choice export, \$5 25@5 85; shipping steers, \$4 75@5 25; butchers' cattle, \$4 50@5 25; heifers, \$3 25@4 00; fat cows, \$2 50@4 25; bulls, \$2 75@4 25; milkers and springers, \$2 50@4 00. Sheep and Lambs: Good to choice yearlings, \$4 00@5 50; wetters, \$3 00@4 25; mixed, \$2 50@3 75; spring lambs, \$5 00@6 50; Calves: Best, \$8 00@9 25; heavy hogs, \$6 30@6 85; medium and Yorkers, \$5 50@6 25; pigs, \$5 00@6 25. Mixed weights, \$5 25@6 25; pigs, \$5 00@6 25; stags, \$4 25@4 75; roughs, \$3 50@4 25. PITTSBURG.—Cattle: Choice, \$6 00@6 50; prime, \$5 30@5 85; tidy butchers', \$4 50@5 25; heifers, \$3 00@4 65; cows, bulls and stags, \$2 00@4 00; fresh cows, \$2 00@4 00. Sheep and Lambs: Prime wetters, \$5 80@6 50; good mixed, \$5 50@6 25; lambs, \$4 50@5 25; spring lambs, \$5 00@6 50. Calves: Veal, \$4 50@6 50. Hogs: Heavy hogs, \$6 30@6 85; medium and Yorkers, \$5 50@6 25; pigs, \$5 00@6 25. Mixed weights, \$5 25@6 25; pigs, \$5 00@6 25; stags, \$4 25@4 75; roughs, \$3 50@4 25. CINCINNATI.—Wheat: No. 2, red, \$2.00; No. 2, mixed, \$1.95; No. 3, red, \$1.90; No. 3, mixed, \$1.85; No. 4, red, \$1.80; No. 4, mixed, \$1.75; No. 5, red, \$1.70; No. 5, mixed, \$1.65. Corn: No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.85. Oats: No. 2, \$0.80; No. 3, \$0.75; No. 4, \$0.70; No. 5, \$0.65. Rye: No. 2, \$1.20; No. 3, \$1.15; No. 4, \$1.10; No. 5, \$1.05. Barley: No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.85. Clover: No. 2, \$1.50; No. 3, \$1.45; No. 4, \$1.40; No. 5, \$1.35. Alfalfa: No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.85. Hay: No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.85.

ST. LOUIS.—Cattle: Choice export, \$5 25@5 85; shipping steers, \$4 75@5 25; butchers' cattle, \$4 50@5 25; heifers, \$3 25@4 00; fat cows, \$2 50@4 25; bulls, \$2 75@4 25; milkers and springers, \$2 50@4 00. Sheep and Lambs: Good to choice yearlings, \$4 00@5 50; wetters, \$3 00@4 25; mixed, \$2 50@3 75; spring lambs, \$5 00@6 50; Calves: Best, \$8 00@9 25; heavy hogs, \$6 30@6 85; medium and Yorkers, \$5 50@6 25; pigs, \$5 00@6 25. Mixed weights, \$5 25@6 25; pigs, \$5 00@6 25; stags, \$4 25@4 75; roughs, \$3 50@4 25. PITTSBURG.—Cattle: Choice, \$6 00@6 50; prime, \$5 30@5 85; tidy butchers', \$4 50@5 25; heifers, \$3 00@4 65; cows, bulls and stags, \$2 00@4 00; fresh cows, \$2 00@4 00. Sheep and Lambs: Prime wetters, \$5 80@6 50; good mixed, \$5 50@6 25; lambs, \$4 50@5 25; spring lambs, \$5 00@6 50. Calves: Veal, \$4 50@6 50. Hogs: Heavy hogs, \$6 30@6 85; medium and Yorkers, \$5 50@6 25; pigs, \$5 00@6 25. Mixed weights, \$5 25@6 25; pigs, \$5 00@6 25; stags, \$4 25@4 75; roughs, \$3 50@4 25. CINCINNATI.—Wheat: No. 2, red, \$2.00; No. 2, mixed, \$1.95; No. 3, red, \$1.90; No. 3, mixed, \$1.85; No. 4, red, \$1.80; No. 4, mixed, \$1.75; No. 5, red, \$1.70; No. 5, mixed, \$1.65. Corn: No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.85. Oats: No. 2, \$0.80; No. 3, \$0.75; No. 4, \$0.70; No. 5, \$0.65. Rye: No. 2, \$1.20; No. 3, \$1.15; No. 4, \$1.10; No. 5, \$1.05. Barley: No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.85. Clover: No. 2, \$1.50; No. 3, \$1.45; No. 4, \$1.40; No. 5, \$1.35. Alfalfa: No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.85. Hay: No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.85.

MASSILLON.—Wheat: No. 2, red, \$2.00; No. 2, mixed, \$1.95; No. 3, red, \$1.90; No. 3, mixed, \$1.85; No. 4, red, \$1.80; No. 4, mixed, \$1.75; No. 5, red, \$1.70; No. 5, mixed, \$1.65. Corn: No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.85. Oats: No. 2, \$0.80; No. 3, \$0.75; No. 4, \$0.70; No. 5, \$0.65. Rye: No. 2, \$1.20; No. 3, \$1.15; No. 4, \$1.10; No. 5, \$1.05. Barley: No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.85. Clover: No. 2, \$1.50; No. 3, \$1.45; No. 4, \$1.40; No. 5, \$1.35. Alfalfa: No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.85. Hay: No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.85.

WHITE NOT RICH, DEEPLY IN DEBT

Victim of Harry Thaw Had Overdrawn His Personal Account.

OWED HALF MILLION DOLLARS

Every Effort to Be Made by Defendant's Attorneys to Secure the Admission of Evidence Bearing Upon White's Past Life—Thaw Pleads Not Guilty in Court.

New York, June 30.—One of the most interesting developments in the Thaw-White case was the statement that White, instead of being as was generally supposed, a man of great wealth, in fact owed \$300,000 to one young member of a prominent family, as much more to other persons, and had so greatly overdrawn his personal account with the firm of architects of which he was a member that he was notified he could draw no more and must be content with a certain fixed weekly allowance.

"Not guilty" was the plea made by Thaw when arraigned on the charge of having murdered Stanford White, before Justice Cowing in the supreme court. So prompt was the prisoner's response that his counsel, who expected to reply for him, were for a moment startled. Then they immediately interposed an amendment of the plea, asking the permission of the court to withdraw it at any time up to next Tuesday. This permission was granted and the prisoner was led back to his cell. These proceedings lasted but a few moments, during which the prisoner appeared to be cool and collected. While waiting his turn for arraignment, several prisoners preceding him at the bar, he stood in a window recess chatting with an officer.

The request of Thaw's counsel for leave to amend the plea has been taken as a possible indication that the final line of defense has not been determined. It is still considered probable, however, that a plea of temporary emotional insanity will be offered. That every effort will be made to secure the admission of evidence bearing upon the past life of Stanford White and upon his alleged pursuit of Mrs. Thaw after her marriage is certain.

While the defense is willing and apparently anxious that the trial should begin at the earliest possible moment, there is hardly any possibility that it can take place before October. Mrs. Thaw held another long conference with her husband's attorneys, during which she is said to have related at length her life history, especially that portion pertaining to her acquaintance with White prior to her marriage.

As a result of this conference it was decided that former Governor Frank S. Black will take a leading part in the defense.

The investigation by Thaw's counsel into the career of Stanford White and the John Doe proceedings instituted by the district attorney's office and designed to probe every possible avenue that may throw light upon the motive of the tragedy, promise to result in some startling disclosures. Detectives are delving into the underworld on behalf of the prosecution and defense and fresh discoveries bearing more or less directly upon the tragedy are of almost hourly occurrence.

Among the many witnesses examined at the district attorney's office were Thomas McCaleb, a Californian, who was with the Thaws at dinner in the Cafe Martin on the evening of the tragedy, and Truxton Bale, who was with Mr. White and his party in the restaurant at the same time. Assistant District Attorney Garvan stated at the conclusion of McCaleb's examination that McCaleb had accompanied Mrs. Thaw from the garden after the shooting and had escorted her to the house of one of her friends. He also said that McCaleb had made a very complete statement of everything he had observed during the dinner and afterwards on the roof of the garden when White was shot.

Mayor Secures Injunction.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 30.—Edwin J. Biddaman, recently deposed as mayor in impeachment proceedings by the city council, secured a temporary restraining order from the circuit court forbidding Frank M. Buckingham, city controller, from taking possession of the office. The hearing was set for July 7, and in the meantime all the city business will be tied up and none of the employees can receive their salaries this month. Mr. Buckingham insists he is mayor, on the advice of his attorneys. He has made his selections for superintendent of police and members of the board of safety.

Czar Expresses Regret.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—Emperor Nicholas, according to reliable information, summoned the Preobrazhensky regiment before

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Martin Reynolds, of Detroit, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harmon Kestner.

Mrs. J. M. McElhane and daughter, of Sandusky, are visiting friends in the city.

Doylestown will have a big celebration July 4 in connection with the turning on of natural gas in the village.

Miss Ella Bushong, aged 37 years of Columbiana, has been declared insane by Judge Martin. She will be committed to the Massillon hospital.

Mrs. Milly Brown Baltzly, who is ill at Tallapoosa, Ga., has recovered consciousness and was reported much improved, according to news received by relatives Saturday.

From and after July 12 the people who live on the rural mail routes and who have failed to put up boxes approved by the department, will be denied the privilege of the service.

The S. & C. sewing circle will meet with Mrs. Sarah Howard at her home in West Brookfield next Tuesday afternoon. All members are asked to take the 2 o'clock car from the city.

Henry Winold entertained fifty of his friends Friday evening at the home of his brother, George Winold, in Jackson lane. The amusement of the evening was dancing on the large barn floor.

Mrs. J. E. English, of 98 Henry street, is not ill with cancer as was reported in the Wilmot Review. The Independent reprinted the item from the Review and is glad to make the correction.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. John returned home Friday evening after a month's visit on the Pacific coast. They visited San Francisco, southern California, Mexico and Texas and report a very enjoyable trip.

An illuminated water fete will be held at the Country club Thursday evening, July 5. In case of rain the event will be postponed until Friday night. A display of fireworks will be made from a raft in the middle of the lake.

The Odd Fellows of Stark county will hold a county picnic at Meyer's lake, Canton, on Thursday, July 19. Lodges from Mineral City, Canal Dover, New Philadelphia and others are expected to be present; also the Rebekah lodges. It is expected that ten thousand people will be there on that day.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lavelle, of Pittsburg, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Williams in McLain street. Mr. Lavelle has a position in the auditor's office of the Wabash Railroad Company in Pittsburg and will be engaged in Canton a few days taking an inventory of the storehouse of the Wheeling & Lake Erie.

The defunct Wooster National Bank, of which L. P. Obliger was president, will pay the depositors a total of eighty-five per cent of their deposits. A ten per cent dividend will be ready Monday, which will be the last dividend the bank will pay. Three dividends of twenty-five per cent each have been received by the depositors.

Henry A. McKinley, of this city, who has been in a sanitarium at Kalamazoo, Mich., for many months, was adjudged insane by Judge Orr and committed to the Massillon hospital. McKinley was brought to Wooster on Thursday and taken to Massillon. He is in a very weak condition and it is believed that he has but a short time to live.—Wooster Republican.

Henry N. Hostettler, of Berlin township, Holmes county, while working on his saw mill got into the saw, cutting his leg off above the ankle. He was assisting in turning a log, when he was thrown into the saw pit, and in struggling to get out the saw caught his foot with the above result. The saw was running slow at the time and lacerated the limb so badly that it had to be amputated six inches below the knee.

When a spectacle peddler comes your way either run or set the dogs on him and make him run. That is the way a victim of town feels that she ought to do hereafter. It was some weeks ago that a man presented himself at the home of a well known citizen and succeeded in selling the lady of the house two pairs of glasses that did not suit her, then stole a pair of gold rim glasses that she had, and got away. He is known to have victimized others. It is a safe rule to buy nothing from any spectacle peddler.—Uhrichville Chronicle.

The new road law provides that road tax amounting to three dollars per capita must be paid in money and that the money shall go into the county treasury. On the first day of December the county commissioners must call into conference the trustees of the various townships and instruct them as to the manner in which the roads shall be worked. The trustees may then divide their township into road districts—not to exceed three to the township—and appoint a superintendent for each district at a compensation of not more than two dollars per day.

The trustees are empowered to purchase necessary tools and machinery.

As was expected, the consistory of the English Reformed church at a meeting held on Wednesday evening voted to accept the resignation of their pastor, the Rev. S. E. Neikirk, and as asked for by Mr. Neikirk his pastoral duties will end September 1. A committee was named to prepare resolutions to be read at the services next Sunday morning, expressing the regret of the consistory and the congregation over the severing of the pastoral relations. A member of the consistory on Thursday morning said: "Really it was the wish of every member of the board to have Brother Neikirk remain, but we all feel that as he had asked that the relation be severed that it would be doing him an injustice not to do so. We'll have a hard time to get a man who suited us all so well as Brother Neikirk."—Wooster Republican.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

Superintendent Eyman Back from Washington.

WHEAT CROP BEING HARVESTED

Seventy Acres are Expected to Yield Fifteen Hundred Bushels—Alfalfa to be Cut in Two Weeks—New Entrance Authorized by Trustees.

Superintendent H. C. Eyman returned from Washington, D. C., Friday morning after having testified in the investigation which was being held at the government hospital for the insane, of which William A. White is superintendent. The report of the investigation has not yet been made, but it is thought that Dr. White will be vindicated and will remain as superintendent of the institution. It is thought that the investigation ordered by congress was the result of the personal spite of guards against Dr. White. Superintendent Eyman was called to testify as to the management of a hospital for the insane, the number of employees required; also upon the restraint used in hospitals and the character of food served. The investigation showed that the hospital was being run properly and that there was practically no trouble at the institution.

Saturday morning the farmer at the hospital started to cut the wheat, which is now dead ripe. The reaper started to cut the forty acres on the Doll farm as this was considerably ripper than the other thirty acres east of the hospital buildings. It will take ten or twelve days to cut the wheat. A large crop is expected and it is thought that when it is thrashed it will yield about fifteen hundred bushels of the seventy acres. The oats is growing nicely and an extra large crop is expected.

The alfalfa which was planted at the hospital by Dr. Eyman as an experiment is growing fast and it is thought that the first cutting can be done in two weeks. The alfalfa generally grows about sixteen to eighteen inches high before it is cut. It is generally cut from three to four times every year. Should the alfalfa plant thrive this summer at the hospital more of it will be planted in quantities next season as horses, cows and hogs will eat it before they will common hay.

Word has been received at the hospital to the effect that the sewer pipe which was ordered from the East Ohio Sewer Pipe Company at Irondale, O., last week, has been shipped and will probably arrive in the city some time Sunday. Next Monday morning the work of grading the hill through which the sewer line will pass and the filling up at the filtration beds will be started. William Vogt & Sons were awarded the contract and will begin on July 2. As soon as the grading is finished work will be begun on the sewer line. The work will be done by the hospital patients under the supervision of experts.

A representative of the American Laundry Machinery Company arrived at the hospital on Wednesday and is now busily engaged setting up the drying room. It is probable that he will finish the work some time next week and then the machinery will be put into operation, as it is needed very badly.

At the recent meeting of the board of trustees Superintendent Eyman was authorized by the trustees to begin work on the hospital entrance. The new gateway will be built of stone and brick and covered with a tile roofing. Superintendent Eyman has already ordered the tile roofing, and as soon as the contract is let for the construction of the new entrance the stone and brick will be ordered. It is hoped that it will be finished this fall before the cold weather sets in.

PRIZE BANNER

WAS ACCEPTED

Protected Home Circle's Supreme Officers Gave It.

FOUR HUNDRED AT BANQUET.

Addresses Were Made by Several of the National Officers and State Deputy P. D. Stratton, of Akron.

Four hundred members of the Protected Home Circle met in Schworm's hall Friday evening and celebrated the victory of gaining the greatest number of new members of any circle in Ohio for the year ending May 15. The supreme organization offered a state banner to the circle winning out. The Massillon circle won by ten over the Akron circle, the net gain in the year being 199.

The banner is a new one and will be held in Massillon one year and after that will be given to the circle again making the best showing. If any one circle holds the banner three consecutive years the banner becomes the property of the circle and the supreme officers furnish another banner. It was such circumstances that brought a new banner to Massillon, and Youngstown won the former banner three straight years and now uses the emblem to decorate its hall.

Vogt's orchestra furnished music during the evening. After the guests, including a number of the supreme officers, had been seated, the following menu was served:

Claret Punch	Fillets of Beef, Cream Potatoes
French Peas	Potato Salad
Frozen Cardinal Punch	Cold Sliced Ham
Pickles	Olives
White Bread	Cheese
Brick Ice Cream	Brown Bread
Macaroons	Lady Fingers
Coffee	Iced Tea

M. W. Oberlin, president of the Massillon circle, was master of ceremonies. The local and supreme officers occupied a table at the end of the hall commanding a view of the guests at four long tables running at right angles to the speaker's table. Among the officers present were R. G. Baird, superintendent of deputies, of Sharon, Pa.; J. C. Skelton, supreme guardian, of Canton; A. C. McLean, supreme president, of Sharon; P. D. Stratton, Ohio state deputy, of Akron; W. S. Palmer, supreme secretary, of Sharon. Mr. Oberlin made an address of welcome, dwelling upon the auspicious occasion that brought the members together and alluding to the prize banner. President McLean then presented the banner, complimenting the circle upon its success and wishing it continued prosperity. Secretary Palmer spoke upon "The Good of the Order" and narrated many interesting chapters in the history of the order, showing that by experience the officers have learned what is best for the continued success of the organization and asking all members to give earnest support to the furtherance of the order's aims.

Deputy Stratton spoke a few words about the work in Ohio and declared that Ohio was a bright jewel in the diadem of states and that Massillon shone the brightest of all.

A song, "Silver Heels," was sung by the Misses Marion Snyder and Miriam Hardgrove, with Miss Hallie Snyder pianist. The banquet was brought to a close shortly before midnight.

About twenty-five members of the Canton circle were guests of the Massillon members.

LITTLE HOPE FOR PEACE.

Operators and Miners Unable to Reach Agreement.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 30.—The outlook for a settlement of the eastern Ohio miner's strike is poor. Last night neither side was willing to risk a prediction and it is feared that the joint convention will break up today with the situation just where it was when the operators' and miners' delegates came here Wednesday.

The scale committee resumed its deliberations at Friday and was in session until noon. Only a few immaterial rules relative to mine management and working conditions in the mines were agreed to. The afternoon was spent by the separate conventions in ratifying the points agreed to by the scale committee so far. Neither side is willing to yield on the machine scale. The clash over the entry and deadwork is just as acute.

Frank Jones, representing two coal companies, says the operators will not yield, and Secretary Rankin says the miners will stand pat.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Assignments Made for Next Week's Sessions.

Canton, June 28.—Court assignments for the court rooms of both Judge Harter and Judge Ambler, have been completed for the coming week. After Tuesday the former has no cases assigned for trial. The lists follow:

JUDGE HARTER'S COURT.
Monday—Motions; Sperra vs Sperra; Philippi vs Philippi; Haines vs Haines.
Tuesday—Wallace vs Wallace; Young vs Pennsylvania Company; Martin vs Martin; Sebott vs Sebott.

JUDGE AMBLER'S COURT.
Monday—Motions; Morris' guardian vs Snyder, treasurer, et al; Seely vs Seely; Balizet vs Balizet; Patton vs Patton.
Tuesday—Reeves vs Reeves; In re W. C. Grant est.; Mercer vs Mercer; Barnes vs Barnes; Glosser vs Glosser.

Thursday—Giesse vs Miller et al; Giesse vs Miller et al; Niederheiser vs Niederheiser et al; Blanford vs Blanford; Grovemiller vs Grovemiller.
Friday—Gross vs Gross; Shaffer vs Shaffer; Slayman vs Slayman; Erickson vs Erickson.

GLASS BLOWERS

QUIT SATURDAY.

The End of the Season Came at 4 O'clock.

PROSPEROUS YEAR GENERALLY.

The Destruction of Two Houses Threw Some Out of Employment—Company is Rebuilding Plant at Present Time.

At 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon the last bottles were blown in the local glass factories, and the blowers left each factory with glad hearts and the feeling that until September 1 they will be free from cares and duties that have been especially irksome for three weeks.

The present season has had more than an average share of hot days and nights in June and the blowers suffered intensely while working beside a red hot furnace with the temperature outside the factories at ninety degrees.

Both factories of the American Bottle Company and the Rhodes Glass and Bottle Company closed down Saturday afternoon, as did every glass factory in the United States where the Glass Bottle Blowers' Union has men employed. Many of the blowers will leave the city in a few days for their former homes in the East. It is expected that all will return late in August ready to resume work in September.

The past year has been a prosperous one for the Massillon blowers with the exception of the past few weeks, when a number were thrown out of employment by the burning of the Pocock factory of the American Bottle Company. This company has disposed of nearly all its year's product.

The burned factory is being rebuilt at the present time and the company will endeavor to have the building ready for work by September. It will be a hand blowing factory, and as many men will be employed in the new as were employed in the old factory. Carpenters are now at work and bricklayers will follow soon.

GARNETT'S GIFTS.

Libraries Receive Three Million Dollars in 1905.

Narragansett Pier, June 30.—The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the American Library Association began here Friday. One of the most interesting reports to be presented is that of gifts and bequests to libraries in the year 1905. The figures show that Andrew Carnegie's gifts in the United States for 1905 number two hundred and eleven and amount to over \$3,000,000. The total number of all gifts of money to libraries in this country for purposes other than the purchase of books was six hundred and eighty with a total value, including the Carnegie gifts, of about \$5,000,000.

BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED.

Camden, N. J., June 30.—(By Associated Press)—The battleship New Hampshire was launched today. Miss Hazel E. McLane, daughter of Governor McLane, of New Hampshire, christened the vessel.

It is wonderful what a little careful grooming will do for a woman. It's inspiration and sweetness. It's delight and bewitching. The effects of Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. The Baltzly Company.

ALLEGED THIEF IS DISCHARGED

Officers' Testimony Insufficient to Hold Him.

TOLD TO STAY OUT OF CANTON.

Rolling Mill Closes on Account of the Heat—Massillon Officials Look Into the Merits of Flushing Machines Used in the County Seat.

Canton, June 30.—Allen Curry, on the alleged pickpockets arrested at the lake last Sunday, was before Mayor Turnbull, Saturday morning for a hearing. He was represented by Judge Albaugh, while Attorney H. F. Ake took the place of Police Prosecutor Day. Chief Smith was called upon to tell of the arrest, and Attorney Ake claimed that Curry was in the city with a well known criminal before he went to the lake and was guilty of being a suspicious person. Judge Albaugh declared that this did not make a criminal out of Curry, stating that he himself was in company with Rosenberg also. Curry was dismissed for the lack of evidence, but his honor, Mayor Turnbull, informed him that he had better get out of the city within the hour, or he would again be picked up and tried under the ordinance. He was advised to stay out of Canton and promised to do so.

When the case of Charles Bust against Charles Fambia, the latter being charged with stealing a horse by the former, came up and a hearing was had, the mayor discharged the defendant for lack of evidence.

Tae Stark rolling mill has shut down for a period of two weeks on account of the excessive heat.

The trustees of Canton township want \$1,900 for the poor funds transferred from the poor fund to the road fund of the township in order that the pike between Canton and North Industry can be taken care of immediately.

The president of the Massillon board of public service and the engineer from the same city, have been in Canton looking at the work being done by the flushing machines. Both seemed to be highly pleased with the work done by them and the probabilities are that Massillon will use them in the near future.

Miss Minnie DeVille, of East Fourth street, went to Massillon Saturday morning, where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Ertle.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ELIZABETH BECKER.

Mrs. Elizabeth Becker, aged 69 years, widow of the late John Becker, died at her home in Washington avenue at 1:30 o'clock Saturday morning. Death was due to apoplexy. The funeral will be held from the residence, 101 Washington avenue, at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. The deceased is survived by two daughters and three sons. They are Mrs. Minnie Wilhelm, Miss Amelia Becker, John, Frank and William Becker, of this city. Also, two sisters survive, Mrs. Katherine Delph and Mrs. Caroline Gatterman, of Canton, and six grandchildren. Mrs. Becker was born in Eppingen, Baden, Germany. She came to this country in 1854 and had lived in Massillon about fifty-two years. All of the children were at the bedside of their mother when she passed away, except Miss Amelia Becker, who is now in Germany. The body will be placed in the Massillon receiving vault until the arrival of Miss Becker, who will return to Massillon about the last week in July.

SECURED SECOND LICENSE.

Bride Tore Up First One, but Later Relented.

Wooster, O., June 30.—Miss Virginia Lee Travis, member of a prominent family of McConnellsville, O., came here Thursday to attend the wedding of a friend. While here Miss Travis met a former admirer, Lane McAllister Schofield, of Natchez, Miss., now a traveling man, with headquarters at Pittsburg. Schofield renewed his suit, proposed and was accepted, and the couple went to Cleveland to be married. A license was secured, but the bride-to-be and her fiancé had a quarrel, and Miss Travis tore up the license. On the way back to this city Miss Travis relented, and another license was secured and the ceremony that made the couple man and wife was performed by the Rev. Mr. Stauffer, rector of St. James' Episcopal church.

Cleanness is the first law of beauty; also the second and third. No matter what your complexion is, be it Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will cure them. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. The Baltzly Company.

READY TO ADJOURN.

President at the Capitol to Sign Bills.

Washington, June 30.—(By Associated Press).—Senator Scott reported a complete agreement on the omnibus public building bill today. He said the Senate conferees had been compelled to yield the Senate provision for \$3,000,000 in Washington for the departments of state, justice and commerce and labor.

President Roosevelt went to the capitol this forenoon in order to sign the bills which may be passed during the last hours of congress.

The joint resolution passed by congress fixing the time when the railroad rate bill goes into effect provides that the date shall be sixty days after its approval by the President, which was June 29.

The conference on the omnibus public building bill today reported a complete agreement. Columbus, O., gets \$400,000.

WHAT DEWEY IS DOING.

Might be Idle on \$15,000 a Year, but Likes to Work.

What has become of Admiral George Dewey and what is he doing now? This inquiry, sent to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, elicited the following information:

Taken all in all there is perhaps no man in the United States in the service of the government or out of it who is in a more enviable position than is Admiral Dewey. Congress has given him the rank, pay and allowances of an admiral of the navy, reviving the rank for his benefit. He is absolutely independent of the secretary of the navy and of the President of the United States. He cannot be retired and he cannot be disciplined by reduction in rank or any of the other usual means employed. The place gives him an annual income of \$15,000.

If he chose to do so he could close down his desk, go home and never turn his hand over in any way of work, either for the navy or any one else, and his pay and allowances would go on as long as he lives; but the admiral prefers to work, and to work hard.

He is at the head of the navy general board, charged with the duty of devising general plans for improvement of the navy, the management of the ships, the handling of officers and men, and the control of the great government shipyards. Every day when he is not at sea for the maneuvers he is at his desk in his office or attending to the meetings of the board.

Admiral Dewey is much loved and much respected. He is a dapper little fellow, not much more than five feet in height. His clothes fit him like the naval uniform, without crease or bag anywhere.

They do say that the admiral's Chinese valet has no less than twenty new suits of clothes and ten pairs of shoes to take care of at a time. The admiral is not a dude, merely a well groomed man without seeming to have any thought of his personal appearance.

He has but one fad, if he had it may be called, and that is his love for animals. He has one of the finest teams of driving horses in the city and also an ugly looking English bull dog. The dog went through the battle of Manila bay with Dewey, so they are real bunks.

When the admiral was making a tour of inspection of the fleet the dog went along and was allowed the run of a vessel while his master was aboard. On one ship the admiral returned from the men's quarters just in time to encounter the dog sailing in most hurried fashion from the officers' quarters with the toe of an officer's boot in hot pursuit.

Admiral Dewey was white with anger and surprise. In a second, when the captain appeared, following the direction of the toe of his boot, the admiral, controlling himself as best he could, demanded:

"Sir, what do you mean by kicking my dog in that manner?"

The captain came to a swift salute and his face, it was noted, was as pale and drawn with suppressed anger as was that of the admiral.

"Sir," he said, "I would have kicked that dog if he had been the personal property of the Supreme Being; but, sir, I would not have kicked him, and I did not kick him, until he had chewed the legs out of two fifteen dollar pairs of uniform trousers and ruined a de luxe edition of the naval regulations, as well as killed the ship's feline mascot."

Then they both laughed.

MUST STAND TRIAL.

Old State Bank Act is Declared Constitutional.

Columbus, June 30.—The supreme court Friday affirmed the judgment of the circuit court of Stark county in all five of the Canton State bank officials' cases. They are indicted for making false statements to the state auditor. They claimed that the old state bank act under which these reports were required was invalid, but the court holds it good.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure, apoplexy, the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to take its course, the kidneys will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

HOW TO BE POPULAR.

Never Hesitate to Talk About Yourself—Other Advice.

Never hesitate to talk about yourself and your affairs. This will interest everybody. Do not fail to throw cold water on other people's plans and to discourage their ambition. Nobody is sensitive about this.

Be sure to dwell upon the defects and failings of others, and call everybody's attention to them. Everybody likes gossip. Never try to stop gossip, no matter if it does drive an innocent person insane or to suicide. There is no reason why you should be deprived of a little innocent pastime just because of others' sensitiveness. Pass the gossip along. Add to its spiciness.

Always be on the watch for slights and insults. Remember, most people are your social superiors and are trying to cut you.

There is nothing which will endure more to others like selfishness. Everybody admires it.

Always take the best seat wherever you go, and, after you are well seated, offer your seat to others without the slightest intention of getting up. Just look out for your own comforts. Let other people do the same.

Never do anything that you do not feel like doing.

Never try to force your moods. Let them take care of themselves. Nobody will mind if you get into a rage, or nag or scold, or if you have the "blues." It is pleasant to have gloomy, silent, moody people with long faces around the house; it is so uplifting to everybody.

It is much pleasanter to let other people entertain you than for you to entertain them. They are not much interested in their own affairs. They see so much of themselves they get tired of their own company. They would much rather talk about your affairs and what you are doing.

Do not talk unless you feel like it. Just get in a corner and read, or lie down and take a nap. Never mind who is present. Let some one else entertain the guests.

Do not bother about trying to be agreeable at the breakfast table. Just hide yourself behind your paper, find fault with the food, and snap at the servants.

To be popular with the servants, vent your spleen upon them at every opportunity. Find fault with everything they do for you at home or anywhere else. They are servants and are used to it. They have no business to be thin-skinned.

Never hesitate to show it when your feelings are hurt, or to indicate your jealousy when others receive more attention or are better dressed than you.

If things do not suit you slam things around the house. Be just as disagreeable as possible. Never mind if you break a thing or two now and then. It will relieve the blood pressure on the brain.

Always remember that praise is a splendid thing for you, but very bad for others. It encourages vanity, and people who are praised get so "puffed up" and "big headed" that there is no living with them.—O. S. Marden, in Success.

Removes blackheads, drives away beauty ills. Stimulates the whole nervous system. Greatest beautifier known. Nothing so helps fading loveliness as Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents. The Baltzly Company.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Reduced rates every Sunday via the W. & L. E.

DRY DOCK DEWEY'S TRIP

Valuable Information Gathered
From Voyage to Manila.

USE OF OIL IN STORMS NOTED

Beneficial Results Reported From
Various Vessels of the Convoy.
Greatest Distance Made in One Day
Was Little Over One Hundred and
Fifty-two Nautical Miles—Picture of
Historical Value Secured.

The floating dry dock Dewey a few days ago was scheduled to leave Singapore on the last leg of the famous cruise which is expected to end at Manila by the middle of July, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune. The dock and its consorts, the Glacier, the Caesar, the Brutus and the Potomac, all under the command of Commander H. H. Hosley, U. S. N., reached Singapore the other day after an uneventful voyage across the Indian ocean, the greatest day's run having been 152 nautical miles.

Few naval movements in recent years have attracted so much attention as the voyage of the floating dry dock from Chesapeake bay to its probable station at Olongapo or Cavite, in the Philippines. In the first place, the towing of such a huge body so great a distance was something of a problem in navigation in itself. Then there was the danger of storms, especially in the Indian ocean, and the officials awaited with keen interest the news that Commander Hosley and his vessels with the dry dock had reached a port of safety.

The navy department has received a series of reports from Commander Hosley in regard to the use of oil during storms and rough weather encountered by the dock towing expedition, which will be published for the benefit of the service. When the convoy was fitting out last winter a large quantity of oil, some seventy barrels, was placed on board the ships, and it has been freely used by them during the cruise as occasion arose.

On the Glacier it was observed that large oily patches astern resulted, but the oil did not spread out entirely into the wide "slick" that one would expect to see after becoming familiar with the literature on the subject. Some beneficial results were reported from the Glacier from the use of oil. Observers on the dock said that oil distributed from a hose running over the bow reduced the amount of water coming on board by about one-half, but otherwise there was no appreciable difference in the general comfort on the dock. A report from the Brutus says that the oil reduced the crest of the waves almost entirely, while with the Potomac the use of the oil had a good effect, but had to be discontinued, owing to the fact that it came back on deck over the low scuppers and freeing ports and made footing difficult and dangerous.

The transfer of the Dewey from Chesapeake bay to the Philippines is a practical demonstration of the mobility of such a structure. The value of the type as an auxiliary of the fleet on the firing line is no longer questioned. It furnishes what may be called a floating navy yard, since it is capable of lifting a disabled ship out of the water, permitting repairs to be made without the delay of taking the vessel in a crippled condition a long distance to a shore plant. Then, too, the floating dock may be used as an adjunct of the navy yard itself. A vessel returning from battle badly damaged with its draft increased would not only not be able to reach such a yard, but could not easily enter a masonry dock. This disability may be removed by employing the floating dock to restore the ship to its normal draft and so enable it to proceed safely to a yard.

The trip from Chesapeake bay, where the government took possession of the dock, to Singapore was accomplished since Dec. 16, and, while Commander Hosley did not make the time which he thought might be possible, he has evidently escaped the monsoons of the far eastern seas and may be expected to reach Manila about July 12. The course of the towing expedition has been carefully followed by the naval hydrographic office, with the intention of publishing the route and the distances made each day on the pilot charts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The greatest distance made by the expedition on any one day was a trifle more than 152 nautical miles. It was considered that if the expedition made 100 miles in a day it would be accomplishing all that was required of it. The accidents have been of minor importance and were confined mostly to the trip across the Atlantic, during which it was found that the dock would have to be secured to the towing ships by heavier hawsers, and these were obtained in England.

The navy department has a picture which will be of historical value, since it is an authentic record of the relative positions of the ships acting as convoys of the big dock. This picture is the photographic reproduction of a painting made by an artist sent out with the expedition and is as exact as anything can be as a result of personal observation. The artist chose as a time for his painting the passing of the island of Tenerife. The Glacier, which is Commander Hosley's "flagship," leads the line, followed by the Caesar and the Brutus, the ships being attached directly and indirectly to the dock. The ocean going tug Potomac acted as a tender and is shown in the foreground of the picture. The Potomac left the expedition at Suez and returned home, being now at League Island navy yard. A similar tug was sent out from Cavite and will accompany the dry dock from Singapore to its destination.

THE COUNTRY BOY'S LAMENT

Can't go in the parlor now
Sense boarders come.
Maw gits queer ideas somehow
When boarders come.
Must have my face washed each day
(Gosh, I wish they'd stay away)
Dassent I've a word to say
When boarders come.

Got to wear a tie that's knifed
Wen boarders come.
Maw says, "I keep spruced up a bit,"
Wen boarders come.
Paw an' maw an' sis an' I
Must eat what's left over—why,
I ain't had a piece of pie
Sense kingdom come!

Dassent go barefoot no more
Sense boarders come.
Left off the patic bed jeans I wore
Sense boarders come.
Got to lend 'em all my things,
Trips an' rods an' fishin' strings;
Got to show 'em all the springs,
Wen boarders come.

Wen maw gits vacation crops
Of boarder folks
Then my vacation stops,
An' I jest conx
Her for to let me go an' stay
In the city far away,
Where it's quiet, cool, an' they
Don't take boarders.
—F. P. Pitzer in New York Herald.

Ambition.



"Traveler wanted for mineral water firm. Steady rise."—Scraps.

Not That Kind of Egg.
A vegetarian sitting next to a stranger in a restaurant before long took occasion to advertise his creed by telling him that all meat was injurious and that the human diet should be strictly vegetarian.

"But," replied the stranger, "I seldom eat meat."

"You just ordered veggs," said the vegetarian. "An egg is practically meat, because it eventually becomes a bird."

"The kind of eggs I eat never become birds," answered the stranger, quietly.

"Good heavens!" cried the vegetarian. "What kind of eggs do you eat?"

"Principally boiled eggs," said the stranger.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Easy.
"Did you sell horses to those two customers yesterday?" we asked of our friend the horse dealer.

"Yes."

"Make anything?"

"Off of Jones—yes."

"Jones? Why, Jones was the one that said he knew all about horses."

"I know. He was easy. The other fellow didn't know a thing about them and brought around three or four experts before he would buy."—New York Life.

Rather Exciting.
Mother (returning home)—Gracious! Tommy, what means this? The lamp is broken, the dishes are smashed and everything is upside down.

Tommy—Why, mother, you said we could play anything we wanted, didn't you?

Mother—Yes.

Tommy—Well, we played the San Francisco earthquake.—Chicago News.

How He Knew.
"Is your wife having a good time at the seashore?"

"Yes; she's enjoying herself splendidly."

"I suppose her letters are very cheering?"

"No; she doesn't write at all."—Judge.

Cool.
"Mary," Mrs. Housekeeper called from the foot of the stairs, "how about breakfast?"

"Oh," replied the new servant, who had overslept herself, "ye naden't trouble to bring me any. I ain't very hungry this mornin'."—Philadelphia Press.

Her Divorce Portion.
"Mrs. Jones just got a divorce from her husband for throwing salad in her face," said one.

"Did she get alimony?" asked the other.

"No," replied the first. "She got the salad."—New York Press.

On the Level.

"What's the chief product of Panama?"

"And the great statesman never looked up from the momentous document as he replied:

"Conversation."—Washington Star.

Nothing Doing.

"Miss May," began Mr. Hoamley,

"would you—er—be mad if I were to kiss you?"

"Not necessarily," replied the bright girl, "but I would certainly be mad to let you."—Baltimore News.

Rough on Remy.

Tommy—What is the "height of folly," pa?

Pa—Your sister's bean, my son. He's six feet two.—Detroit Tribune.

HUMOR

WHY PRICES WENT UP.

Some of the Curious Effects of the Recent Boom, in the Cost of Ice.
We went over to the "parlor" across the way and called for a "brick" of mixed and put down the price we had paid always before. The young lady chirped, "Five cents more, please." We asked why and wherefore. "Ice has gone up," she said. Ah, yes, so. Ice up from \$3 to \$5 a ton, ice cream from 35 to 40 cents a quart. Exactly. This led us to investigate.

We found the following facts—approximately, allowing something, of course, to a deep inward activity of feeling: Our best went up because of increased refrigeration cost. A bunch of radishes cost 2 cents more. Oranges jumped and all kinds of fruits. But we did not see just why kindling wood went up 25 cents a barrel. Of course it was easy after we found it out. It cost more to supply the kindling splitter with ice water. Then bricks went up 40 cents a thousand. The owner of the brickyard ran the ice plant, and the rise in bricks was a purely sympathetic movement, like the inflammation of the eye because the other has got a cinder in it.

Then we discovered that a corner lot we wanted had gone up \$100. This stumped us until we learned the intimate connection between this corner lot and ice. The lot owner, it seems, had got shut up for three hours in a refrigerator, and contact with ice had imbued him with the idea that everything was going up.

But the most singular effect of the ice boom came out as follows: We asked for an increase of salary and got the frosty face, the glacial glance and the icy eye all in a moment. Then we realized that ice was up, and it was costing more to congeal employ-lings interiors, leaving just so much less for the interiors of the submerged classes.—Judge.

Chemistry and Lot's Wife.

A professor of chemistry in one of our prominent colleges asked his pupils to bring original questions on chemical changes as part of their next day's lesson.

When the time arrived the professor asked the pupils how they succeeded. One young man, with a twinkle in his eye, raised his hand.

"Well, what is the question?" asked the professor.

"What two chemical changes did the wife of Lot undergo?"

The professor, who prided himself on his knowledge of chemistry, was puzzled. At last he confessed that he did not know.

"First she turned to rubber and then she turned into a pillar of salt," said the funny student.—Judge's Magazine of Fun.

Even at Last.

"In the dark, still hours some one shouted 'Burglar!'"

"You don't say?"

"Yes, and then we all rushed out of our apartments and down the steps. In the shadows of a corner we saw a crouching figure."

"Gracious!"

"And we pummeled him until he was black and blue. Then the lights were turned on and everybody gave a cheer that could be heard a block."

"How exciting! And it was really the burglar?"

"No, it was the janitor. We had made a mistake, but everybody got the chance to settle up an old grudge."—Detroit Tribune.

Rural Logic.

Uncle Hiram—Brother Eben's son has stained glass windows in his new house.

Aunt Samantha—Yes, don't tell that comes from marryin' one uv them good for nothin' city gals. I reckon she's too pecky lazy to wash th' stains off.—Chicago News.

Ambiguous.

From her seat in the bow she turned cautiously, giving him a roguish smile.

He, from the stern, murmured, "If we were not in a canoe I should certainly kiss you."

"Sir," she said, "take me ashore at once!"—Lancaster Post.

To the Point.

The electric alarm (Fig. 1) is for calling some person when the water gets too high or too low. F, G, H and I are brass springs projecting so that the indicator (E) will close the circuit when it reaches either the top or bottom of the gauge. J and K are batteries in the circuit, and the annunciator (N) has the words "High" and "Low" marked on it in their respective places.



Percy Bone—Love you? Why, girl, I love you from the word "go."

Miss Sharp—Then please go.

The Critic.

Assistant Editor—Golly, what a stale one you accepted on Marcus Aurelius!

Editor—Well, if I hadn't accepted it the author would have thought I didn't know who Marcus Aurelius was.—American Spectator.

AN ALUMINIUM FAMINE.

Only Three Sources of Supply at the Present Time.

The world is suffering at present from an aluminium famine, according to a report to the department of commerce and labor. There are at present but three sources of supply—an American company operating at Niagara Falls, a British company at the Falls of Foyer and the Neuhausen works in Switzerland. There has been a rapid increase in the use of the metal with the sudden expansion of the automobile trade, and the market price of ingots is nominally \$850 a ton, or \$200 more than last July. But this quotation is purely nominal, because there is none of the metal to be had. The conditions in the United States were aggravated by a strike, and when the American contractors tried to cover in the English and European markets they found there was none of the metal to be had.

Aluminium has come into very general use in automobile construction as well as in many parts of engine work. It is used by large factories for cooking pots and pans of all sorts and is capable of use in almost any place where brass has been used, having, in addition to other desirable qualities, about one-third the weight of brass. The wire is used in this country now for the transmission of electricity for power and light, the cables from New York to Niagara being of this metal. But this development has not yet been taken up abroad.

NEW ELECTRIC LAMP.

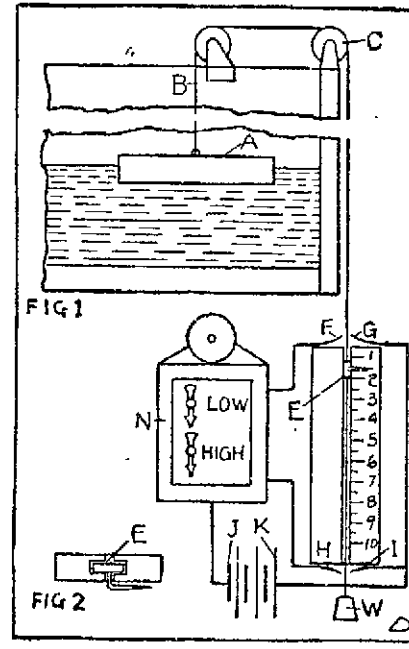
Austrian Invention That Burns Thirty-five Hundred Hours.

An Austrian chemist, Dr. Hans Kuzel, has, after many years' hard work, succeeded in constructing a new electric lamp which he calls the Syrius lamp. As is well known, incandescent gaslight is cheaper than electric light because the filament wires of the latter are very expensive and the glass bulbs soon wear out. Dr. Kuzel has now invented a new substitute for the glow thread by forming out of common and cheap metals and metalloids colloids in a plastic mass, which can be handled like clay and which when dry becomes hard as stone. Out of this mass very thin wire threads are then shaped, which are of uniform thickness and of great homogeneity. These two characteristics are of great value in the technique of incandescent lamps.

The Kuzel, or Syrius, lamp hardly needs one-quarter of the electric current which the ordinary electric lamp with a filament wire requires. Experiments, it is asserted, have shown that the lamp can burn for 3,500 hours at a stretch. Another advantage is that the intensity of the light of the new lamp always remains the same, the lamp bulbs never becoming blackened, as is now the case.

Tank Gauge and Electric Alarm.

A tank gauge that is very easy to rig up and gives good service is shown in the illustration, says Popular Mechanics. A wooden or cork float (A) is attached to a chain (B), which runs over a small pulley (C) and then to the dial or gauge, which may be placed on



the side of the tank or other convenient place. The numbers on the dial read from the top downward. B (see detail at Fig. 2) is a piece of metal which runs in grooves and moves the pointer along the dial according to the rise and fall of the liquid.

The electric alarm (Fig. 1) is for calling some person when the water gets too high or too low. F, G, H and I are brass springs projecting so that the indicator (E) will close the circuit when it reaches either the top or bottom of the gauge. J and K are batteries in the circuit, and the annunciator (N) has the words "High" and "Low" marked on it in their respective places.

Steamless Locomotives.

A novel use of compressed air is made by some railway companies in the southern states of America, says the Railway News. When the loads of cotton for export are being taken to the coast there is always some danger of such highly inflammable material becoming damaged through sparks from the locomotives. To prevent this the locomotive boilers are filled with compressed air. A train load of several thousand bales of cotton can be hauled by these locomotives at a rate of twelve miles an hour, although no fire whatever is used in working them.

Cheap Gold Mining.

Dredges used in taking gold bearing sand from the beds of rivers are so economically operated that they can be made profitable when 6 or 7 cents' worth of gold is obtained in a ton of gravel.

TROPHIES OF JAP WAR

Spoils Captured From Russians
Shown in a Tokyo Park.

FIELD GUNS BY THE HUNDREDS

Greatest Collection of the Kind in the World, Says E. W. Clement—Hills and Swords by the Thousands. List of Curious Articles Captured on Many Battlefields.

Tokyo now has the largest collection of war trophies to be found in the world, says E. W. Clement, the special correspondent of the Chicago News at Tokyo. Not even that in the square of the Kremlin at Moscow, dating from the invasion of Russia by Napoleon, can compare with it either in size or interest. The place where the spoils captured in the war with Russia are kept is a large park just below the imperial palace and outside the Nijubashi and Sakashita gate. The ground has been turned into a gigantic field of trophies, consisting of guns of large and small caliber, rifles by the thousands, shot cases, ammunition trains and various other kinds of military supplies. The sight as one enters by the new Hibiyu boulevard is thus described in one of the local papers by a Japanese writer:

"Within the stone faced embankment of the moat the sight is at once warlike. On the right is a park of eighty-five three-inch quick firing field guns, with 8,000 stands of rifles at the rear. On the left is another row of twenty-four cannon of seventeen centimeter caliber, with shoals of rifle chests for the background. Then come fifty-seven eighteen-centimeter heavy field guns on the right and seventy-seven forty-seven-millimeter guns. So on down the broad way and through the crossways and all round the borders of the extensive plots of ground it is all a grand concourse of death dealing weapons interspersed by intelligence wagons, telegraphic apparatus and even a captured balloon. The place of honor is given to the seven stands of twenty-three centimeter cannon mounted in a row just outside the Nijubashi, and across the road in front of them lie in awful silence thirteen monsters—eleven fifteen-centimeter, one twelve-centimeter and one twenty-four centimeter cannon—while behind the seven cannon first mentioned is a veritable bazaar of swords and lances.

"To sum up, one may see distributed and carefully arranged over seven sections of the open space and a side stand 85 lances, 70,000 small arms, 281 field guns captured in the field engagements commencing with the battle of Yalu and ending with that of Mukden, 5 fortress guns found at the batteries of Port Arthur, 30 fifteen-centimeter cannon and mortars secured also in the different fortresses of Port Arthur, 140 guns below twelve centimeter caliber, including 11 machine guns, found principally in the landward fortresses at Port Arthur; 41 Maxim's, 1,538 ammunition wagons, 624 wagons of other descriptions, 11,612 gun cartridges and a balloon captured at Port Arthur. Of course these are not all the trophies of war secured during the late campaign, as the great guns and other exhibits at Kudan and other places show. But partial as they are it may not be too much to say that such a display of captured arms in one place as a souvenir of one war will not be easily found elsewhere in the world, and we believe it is a sight worth seeing for anybody."

It is now possible to give accurate statistics of the spoils of war that fell into the hands of the Japanese in the war with Russia. As will be seen, not all the material is exhibited in the park in Tokyo. The figures are as follows:

Swords	6,225
Lances	153
Rifles	110,548
Rifle ammunition, rounds	24,123,596
Field pieces	369
Garrison artillery—	
Twenty-three centimeter	50
Fifteen centimeter	30
Treat centimeter, etc.	238
Machine guns	79
Wagons and carts	4,890
Heavy gun ammunition, rounds	17,367
Light gun ammunition, rounds	242,618
Balloons	4
Typewriters	42
Bugles	2
Drums	71
Pistols	378
Fuses of sorts	7,119,64
Telephones	51
Portable telephones	3

In addition to the above there are great quantities of trenching tools, pouches, signal rockets, copper and iron wire and numerous other articles.

Sea Water Cure.

Two eminent French experimenters, says Grand Magazine, assure us that sea water will cure or at least alleviate many cases of lunacy. The explanation is: "Man, like all other animals, descends from a marine ancestor. To place the human organism modified by disease in its original surroundings should therefore prove advantageous to it." Starting from these premises, the French doctors have given subcutaneous injections of sea water to a number of insane persons with, they declare, the most beneficial results. A great number of other diseases—consumption, diabetes and stomach disorders—have also been treated successfully by internal doses of sea water not only in France, but also in Sweden. Bread has even been made with sea water and is strongly recommended by those who have benefited by it—not for its flavor, but for its effects.

Artificial Ice For Paris.

The Paris police have ordered that cafe keepers must use only artificial ice in the future, says the New York Times. Some natural ice used in the cafes having been found to be contaminated with sewage.

FAVORITE OF PRESIDENT.

Uncle Robert Roosevelt's Visits to White House Informal.

The late Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of the president, was held in high esteem by the chief executive, who always looked forward to their annual reunions with the greatest of pleasure, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune. Of late years, on account of the president's manifold duties, which made it well nigh impossible for him to spare the time to go to Sayville, Mr. Roosevelt had done most of the visiting to his nephew. The last time the president went to Sayville was in the summer of 1904, when he rode horseback across Long Island from Oyster Bay in company with his boys. Mr. Roosevelt paid the president a visit last winter, arriving in Washington without troubling to send any advance notice of his coming. The old man never paid much attention to the subject of clothes, preferring to wear what was most comfortable, and so when he arrived at the door of the White House office building one morning the doorkeepers thought him some venerable farmer who was "seeing the sights."

"I'd like to see the president," the old man said to the doorkeepers.

"You'll have to see his doorkeeper first," said one of the policemen at the outer door, and Mr. Roosevelt proceeded to make his wains known to Major Charles Lochler. Major Lochler looked Mr. Roosevelt over, was not particularly impressed with his appearance, perhaps, and told him that the president was "busy." Then Mr. Roosevelt tried Secretary Loeb's door with equal lack of success. John Haas, the doorkeeper on guard, told him that the secretary was "busy" too.

While Mr. Roosevelt was standing first on one foot and then on the other, in an irresolute way, he was recognized by one of the secret service men who had seen him in Sayville on the occasion of the president's visit. The detective steered him into Mr. Loeb's room in a jiffy, and the secretary hustled him into the president's office in less time than it takes to set this type.

The president happened to be in the cabinet room at that moment and did not see his uncle's entrance. This did not disturb the old man in the least, however, for he threw himself into one of the big leather armchairs, took a long black cigar from his pocket, lit it, crossed his legs and breathed a sigh of relief.

The president smiled him in a moment. With a shout of delight, he cried, "Why, Uncle Robert!" leaving the senators and members of congress in the cabinet room. "How are you? I am awfully glad to see you. When did you get in? Why didn't you let me know you were coming?"

As the president fired the volley of questions at him he rushed up and pummeled him in a way that would have struck terror to a less vigorous man than Robert B. Roosevelt. The president devoted half an hour to his uncle right then and there before going back to the waiting statesmen.

MRS. CONGER'S BIG PROFIT.

Bought a Rug in China For \$90, Sold It For \$7,000.

Mrs. E. H. Conger, when her husband was minister to China, purchased a rug in that country for \$90 and later sold it in Chicago for \$7,000. The story was recently made public by friends of the Congers at Des Moines, Ia., says a dispatch from that city.

Mrs. Conger bought the rug against the protest of her husband shortly before their return from the orient. Mr. Conger declared his wife would get cheated, but Mrs. Conger had her way. A Chicago man heard of the rug, asked to see it, and after examining it offered \$7,000 for it. This offer was accepted.

With the money Mrs. Conger has built a home in California in which the family will permanently reside.

Waist Buttoning Accident.

While attempting to button her dress the other night Miss Weisenborn of Belleville, Ill., broke her arm. She was about to attend a party and was dressing in haste. All went well until she went to put on her waist. Of course it buttons up the back, and Miss Weisenborn had to do it herself, says a Belleville dispatch. She started at the top and fastened the first six buttons without difficulty. Then she started at the bottom, and six more were quickly fastened, but the seventh from the top, which was also the seventh from the bottom, defied her. She twisted and bent and went through all kinds of contortions in vain efforts to fasten that thirteenth button. Suddenly there was a snap, and her arm felt helpless by her side. One of the bones had broken.

Musical Announcement of Betrothal.

Decidedly odd was the way in which a Providence girl recently announced her engagement to a Boston young man, says the New York Press. She sent out invitations to an "informal musical evening." On arriving, every guest received a programme adorned with a bow of white satin ribbon and embellished by a sprinkling of hearts. At the top was written, "An evening with the bride to be." The entire programme was composed of love songs and by the time the musical story was finished the girl was receiving congratulations from her friends. The supper cards were decorated with a few bars of the wedding march from "Lohengrin."

In Darkest Africa.

"I read the news," said King Gooroo, "and said I am to see then."

How folks in faroff Christian lands Bamboozle us poor heathen.

"That rank 'canned missionary' stew I had today for dinner."

I'm sure was not a saintly man, But some ungodly shamer."—New York World.

INDIANA 'CABIN RAISING'

Home in a Forest Built on Primitive Lines.

A FEW FARMERS DID THE WORK

Others Lounged About Offering Good Advice—The Cabin at Buzzard's Roost, in Marion County, Will Be Presented to Indianapolis and Preserved For Future Generations to See How Pioneers Lived.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING.

37 North Erie St., - - - MASSILLON, O.

Weekly Founded in 1863.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1894.Telephone Calls: Both Phones No. 85
Editorial Rooms: Both Phones No. 85
Business Office: Both Phones No. 85

The Independent is on sale at the following news stands: Bahney's Book Store, Harkins' News Depot, Bammerlin's Cigar Store, Neisenger's Pool Room and Levi's Candy and Tobacco Stand.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1906

It is generally supposed that the persons who predicted that Colonel Bryan would be elected in 1896 and 1900 really meant that the peerless leader would be victorious in 1908. Has anyone taken a straw vote lately?

Premature celebrations of the glorious Fourth have sent a few people to hospitals in various parts of the country. But it is wicked to rejoice over the afflictions of even those who are suffering as a result of their own iniquities.

Senator Tillman's vivid imagination sees an imperialistic trend at the White House in the European trip of the President's daughter with her husband. His boorish reference to Mrs. Longworth on the floor of the Senate does not speak well for the civility of the South, but, fortunately, Tillman is not a fair representative of his own section of the country as far as manners are concerned.

The city of Cleveland is feeling the effect of physical culture, dress reform and the interest of women in athletics in its tenderest susceptibilities. Within a day or two the municipality will put a force of seamstresses to work letting out the waistbands of the 1,500 skirted bathing suits it has for rent at the public bath houses. It costs money, but the feminine bathers must have bigger bands and Cleveland seems to think that such healthy development is cheap at the price.

The fiscal year of the United States government is completed today, and from figures obtained previously it is evident that the final balancing of the books will show that our revenues have exceeded our expenditures by about \$25,000,000. It will also be shown that the per capita circulation is the largest in the history of the country. Of the total, \$1,200,000,000 consists of gold coin and gold certificates, the highest monetary standard known to the world. No one can complain of the condition of the national finances.

Various newspapers are reporting that "Judge Lindsay, of Denver, declined \$5,000,000 of John D. Rockefeller's money for a juvenile improvement association because the gift would be tainted. "On the contrary," it was Judge Lindsay who emphatically stated that he considered any such question of mere personal opinion worthy no consideration as compared to the \$5,000,000 betterment of unfortunate boys. Others interested in the proposed association turned down Mr. Rockefeller's offer, greatly to Judge Lindsay's disappointment.

Mansfield is discussing the subject of Sunday base ball with a deep, personal interest. The Mansfield News observes: "Of course it will occur to the legally acute mind of the mayor that it is just as much a violation of the law for the roller coaster, the merry-go-round, the slot picture machines, or any other form of amusement or entertainment for money to be operated on Sunday as it is for a base ball game to be played. There are also quite a number of other violations of law, both on Sundays and week days which can not much longer be overlooked in view of the special strenuousness of the mayor against Sunday base ball."

According to dispatches from Toledo, it is possible that the sentences imposed upon the members of the Toledo ice combine may be nullified by the board of public service, which is preparing to take advantage of a provision of the new municipal code which gives the board the same control over the workhouse that the board of governors has over the penitentiary. It is said that the board is prepared to parole the convicted ice men as soon as they are taken into custody. If this is true then let the Toledo board of public service be prepared to take the political consequences of their act. Toledo citizens are apparently well satisfied with the judge's action and will not sit down patiently under an abuse of power from any body of politicians in this connection.

B. & O. excursions every Sunday to Cleveland, Massillon, Uhrichsville and Bridgeport. Rates very low.

Baby won't suffer five minutes with colic if you apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil at once. It acts like magic.

EXPORTS BIGGER.

For Eleven Months They Aggregated 21 Millions.

Washington, June 30.—Exports of manufactures from the United States in May, 1906, were larger than in any preceding month in the history of our export trade, aggregating over 56 million dollars, an average of more than 2 million dollars for each business day of the month. This is the showing made by the returns received in the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. For the eleven months ending with May exports of manufactures aggregated 551 million dollars, an average of nearly 2 million dollars for each business day of the eleven months, of the preceding year. For the month of May alone they are 8 million dollars in excess of those for May of the preceding year, and for the eleven months aggregate 58 millions more than in the corresponding months of the preceding year. These figures seem to justify the prediction that the total exports of manufactures for the fiscal year just ended will aggregate about 600 million dollars, against 543 millions in 1905, 434 millions in 1904, and 299 millions in 1896, having thus increased about 160 per cent during the decade, while other domestic exports were increasing but about 76 per cent.

A comparison of the exports of manufactures in the fiscal year 1906 with those of earlier years shows that the growth in the last decade has been much greater than that of any earlier decennial period.

COLORED K. OF P.'S.

Officers Elected at the Zanesville Convention.

Zanesville, O., June 30.—The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, colored Knights of Pythias, closed here Friday.

The following officers were elected: Grand chancellor, S. S. Jordan, Chillicothe; grand vice chancellor, J. H. Wilson, Springfield; past grand chancellor, J. J. Woodson, Canton; grand prelate, the Rev. W. P. Myers, Circleville.

The next annual encampment will be held at Chillicothe.

CONFERENCE ADJOURNS.

Could Not Agree on Wage for Machine Mining.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 30.—(By Associated Press).—The conference of operators and miners of eastern Ohio and the Pan Handle West Virginia district adjourned at noon without reporting an agreement. The scale for machine mining was the rock upon which the two factions split.

DEATHS FROM HEAT.

Much Suffering in Crowded Sections of New York.

New York, June 30.—(By Associated Press).—Four deaths in Manhattan island from heat were reported this forenoon. All were infants. There was intense suffering, particularly in the more crowded sections of the city.

NEARBY TOWNS.

CANAL FULTON.

Canal Fulton, June 30.—Dr. and Mrs. Dissinger left Monday night for a vacation trip to the Eastern cities and the coast. The doctor will attend the meeting of surgeons of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Philadelphia before his return.

Mrs. George Felmeth, who was called to Cleveland Wednesday on account of the serious illness of her sister, returned home Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hammer and Miss Nettie Brown left Wednesday for Rome City, Ind., where they will take treatment at the famous sanitarium at that place.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)

The following is the paying price in Massillon, Saturday, June 30, '06:

Corn, bushel	14-16
Eggs, per dozen	16
Chickens, live, per lb.	10-12
Chickens, dressed	12-14
Potatoes, per bushel	90

GRAIN MARKERS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	50
Hay, loose, per ton	\$10.50
Hay, baled, per ton	\$9.50 to \$10
Corn, per bushel	14-16
Corn, per bushel	14-16

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Irching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Homesickness rates B. & O. Rates very low. Consult agents or address M. G. Carroll, D. F. A., Cleveland, O.

Regulates the bowels, promotes easy natural movements, cures constipation.—Doan's Regulators. Ask your druggist for them. 25 cents a box.

B. & O. Excursion to Cleveland, Sunday, July 8th; leave Massillon at 7:30 a. m. \$1.00 round trip.

Impure blood runs you down—makes you an easy victim for organic diseases. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood—cures the cause—builds you up.

GLIMPSES OF STANFORD WHITE

Remarkably Active Life Lived by Harry Thaw's Victim.

EARLY RISER AND HARD WORKER

Famous Architect's Activities Were So Varied That He Needed Forty-eight Hours to the Day—His Whole Life Dominated by Art—Lavish Entertainer, Whose Chief Recreation Was the Theater.

Stanford White, the noted architect recently shot and killed in New York by Harry Kendall Thaw of Pittsburgh, needed forty-eight hours to the day, so varied were his activities and so energetic and enthusiastic his personality, says the New York Herald. Those who saw him about the theaters in the evenings and in the restaurants of Broadway late at night would scarcely have realized it unless they had known him well that ten or twelve hours of his day had been filled with the hardest kind of professional work. It was no unusual thing with him when he was interested in some great project and pushed for time to work all the way around the clock twenty-four hours at a stretch.

His whole life was dominated by the art idea, and his own home, his office and the studio high in the Madison Square Garden tower had that same touch of individuality. The apartments in the tower were decorated by him in accordance with his own unconventional ideas. Here it was his custom to give suppers after the theater to his friends, and in his circle of friendship were all kinds and conditions. Some nights he entertained there men and women of society, on other occasions he was host to a company of artists and authors, and frequently there were suppers attended by the reigning theatrical favorites.

Fifteen or twenty of the sprightliest beauties of the stage were sometimes invited there to supper in the ornately furnished room in the top of the Garden tower. Connected with it was a kitchen, where on short notice a supper for a hundred persons could be prepared, so lavish was the hospitality there dispensed. The tower itself gave no sign of the gayety which so often filled its upper rooms.

One of the remarkable gifts of Mr. White was his ability to arrange the most artistic effects from things which to others would have been only a confused jumble. His studio represented a great outlay, for in its decorations were costly tapestries, bronzes and paintings. The prevailing color scheme was red as far as the walls were concerned, and the skillful arrangement of rugs and tiger skins and crystal globes produced a striking effect. Pendant from the ceiling was a globe of crystal and cut glass, two feet in diameter, from which a mellow radiance was suffused over the richly decorated apartment, which suggested a mysterious fairyland.

It was Mr. White's idea years ago to retire to the country after he had gained a competence, and for that purpose he acquired his estate in St. James, N. Y. The life of the city attracted him even in summer, however, and at all seasons of the year he found New York interesting, for it fitted his varying moods.

Mr. White was an early riser, and no matter how late he had been out the night before he usually was up at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning. He went to his office at 9 o'clock and worked as hard as any of his subordinates. He usually remained until late in the afternoon, and then started to visit some of his clubs at 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening. His chief recreation was the theater, and often he visited three and four playhouses in the evening. He belonged to the corps of "first nighters," yet when he looked at a portion of a play he would drop into the theater where it was produced two or three times a week.

Mr. White was not fond of reading. He preferred to go and see things and talk, for in that way he gained ideas at first hand. He was a creator in his work and never content to take anything from books.

One of his friends remarked recently that he had spoken on several occasions of the automobile as being more useful to him than any invention of which he had ever availed himself. It gave him an opportunity of going quickly from place to place, for his mind was always active. He would hurry to some country house the building of which he was superintending, then return to the city and look over structures in which the firm was interested. His automobile would take him to three or four clubs, and then he would return home for dinner or go to one of the fashionable restaurants, where he was well known.

He went from place to place, however, more with the idea of seeing life than anything else.

Those who had his friendship and confidence speak of his death as an irreparable loss to architecture, for he had many plans for the artistic improvement of the American art of building which he hoped to see carried out in the next ten years.

Wolf With \$100 Price on His Head.

Callaway county farmers have offered \$100 reward for a large gray wolf that killed many sheep during the past winter, says a Mexico correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Many attempts have been made to catch the animal, and the amount of damage due to his depredations is estimated to be more than \$1,000.

SPEAK EASIES AT MIDDLEBRANCH.

Officers Raid Two "Hunky" Boarding Houses.

OWNERS WERE NOT ARRESTED.

Beer, Wine and Whisky Found in Large Quantities—Warrants for Search and Seizure Were Sworn Out by County Auditor Oberlin.

Canton, June 29.—Constable Oberlin, attached to Justice Barriek's court, Deputy Auditor Ralph Oberlin and Donald Barriek, a son of Justice Barriek, went to Middlebranch Thursday night with a search and seizure affidavit sworn out in Barriek's court against Tony Campenelli and Frank Krontz, keepers of what is known as "Hunky boarding houses." The affidavit alleges that County Auditor Oberlin has "good reason to believe that intoxicating liquors were kept in a building situated in or near the town of Middlebranch, being the boarding houses or lodging places of Tony Campenelli and Frank Krontz, and that the same was offered for sale or given away as a beverage." It was night when Constable Oberlin and his assistants swooped down upon the places and the proprietors had already retired for the night. They made a search of the premises, however, and found eleven cases of beer, in pint bottles, a quantity of wine and something that purported to be whisky, this being of the "run-of-the-mine" or "embalming fluid" variety. The fact is that they found too much of the different liquids to transport to the city, and instead of this they procured samples of each lot and brought them along back. They did not place the men under arrest, but it is expected that this will be attended to later. The men, it is alleged, are selling intoxicants without having paid a license under the Alkin law. The people living in that locality claim that they consumed large quantities of beer and whisky.

H. T. Douglass, chief engineer of the Wabash Railroad Company, makes an emphatic denial of the report that the Wheeling & Lake Erie shops, now located in this city, will be removed to Brewster in the near future. He is of the opinion that the rumor is a mere fabrication for speculative purposes among real estate sharks.

The jury in the eminent domain case of the Sugar Creek & Northern Railroad Company against James Warwick, wherein the plaintiff sought to appropriate a strip of land ten feet in width for railroad purposes, returned their verdict at 9 o'clock last evening, awarding the defendant \$843.75 for the land taken and \$4,700 as damages because of the construction of the railroad through his premises. Judge Bow charged the jury Thursday morning at about 9 o'clock, giving them the case at 10 o'clock, when they retired, arriving at a verdict almost twelve hours afterward. The case has been on trial several days before the court and jury, a large number of witnesses being examined on both sides. Judge Augst and ex-Prosecutor Day represented the railroad company, while William A. Lynch appeared for the land owner.

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Worlds For Explorers. Notwithstanding the rapid advance of exploration in various parts of the globe a recent estimate by a member of the American Geographical society shows that no less than 20,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface yet remains unexplored, says the Philadelphia Record. The largest unexplored area is in Africa, 6,500,000 square miles, but even North America contains 1,500,000 square miles of virgin territory. It is surprising to learn that there is three times as much land awaiting the foot of the pioneer in North America as in South America.

OHIO'S COAL OUTPUT.

Nearly Twenty-six Million Tons Mined in 1905.

The advance sheet of the annual report of the state mine inspector shows that the coal mined in Ohio in 1905 was not only the largest amount in the history of the state, 25,824,657 tons, but that the gain, almost one million tons, was the largest with the exception of that of 1902 since coal mining began in Ohio. This decided gain in output was probably due to the increased demand, absence of strikes and lockouts of any consequence, and the general prosperity of the country. Eastern Ohio counties of Belmont, Harrison and Jefferson, where new increased development has taken place to a marked degree within the past few years, is responsible for the largest gains in the state, Belmont exceeding any other county in output, and producing 3,371,846 tons, a gain of over 23,000 tons over Athens county, which for five years past has ranked first in point of production. The machine mined coal amounted to 19,000, 532 tons, and the pick 6,825,125 tons, representing a gain of seven per cent in the machine mined coal over 1904. Belmont, Jefferson and Athens counties produced over 3,000,000; Perry and Guernsey over 2,000,000 tons, and Jackson, Hocking and Tuscarawas over 1,000,000.

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COMING OF HARVESTERS.

What Outside Help the West Will Need to Move Its Wheat Crop.

The rush of harvesting hands is one of the most interesting features of the crop moving preparations at the west, says an Abilene (Kan.) correspondent of the New York Post. It is worth coming a long way to see. The men who come from the east and go into the harvest fields by the thousands have practically nothing with them when they arrive. The state of Kansas asks for 22,000 men this year. Oklahoma took 10,000. Nebraska will want 20,000. The workers remain in the fields for a full month, as they move along with the harvest progress from south to north. They get from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a day, an average of perhaps \$2 and board. They are an addition to the hundred thousand workers who live at home and help in the harvest. Many communities take none of the outsiders. But they are the ones for whom a vast amount of hand to hand money is needed.

A good portion of the men line up at the country postoffices on Saturday night and send east a part of their money. The currency remains, however, and this is why the banks are able to get along with less than might seem possible. The hundreds of thousands paid to the workers in every wheat country are by no means all spent before the men go home. Some of the men do not even pay railroad fare, for they have a way of taking possession of a freight train and riding free whether or not the crew is satisfied with the action. Fully one-third of the money earned is carried home in pockets or sewed in the linings of coats.

A POEM TO OKLAHOMA.

"Land of My Dreaming," the Title of Verses by George R. Hall.

Since Oklahoma has been changed from a territory to a state George R. Hall, editor of the Henryetta Free Lance, has written these stanzas, "Land of My Dreaming," says a Guthrie (Okla.) correspondent of the Kansas City Star:

Land of the mistletoe, smiling in splendor
Out from the border land, mystic and old,
Sweet are the memories, precious and tender,
Linked with thy summers of azure and gold.

O Oklahoma, fair land of my dreaming,
Land of the lover, the loved and the lost,
Cherish thy legends with tragedy teeming—
Legends where love reckoned not of the cost!

Land of Sequoyah, my heart's in thy keeping!
O Tulsa, how can I forget?
Calm and thy tales, where the silences,
Sleeping, Wake into melody tinged with regret.

Let the deep chorus of life's music, throbbing,
Swell to full harmony born of the years,
Or for the loved and lost tenderly sobbing,
Drop to that cadence that whispers of tears.

Land of the mistletoe, here's to thy glory;
Here's to thy daughters as fair as the dawn;
Here's to thy pioneer sons, in whose story
Valor and love shall live endlessly on!

OHIO GOVERNOR'S WIFE.

How Mrs. Harris Views Her Position in Official Society.

The wife of General Andrew Harris, who by the death of Governor Pattison of Ohio has become governor, is very domestic in her tastes and much attached to her home, says a Columbus (O.) special dispatch to the Philadelphia Press. She is not at all pleased with the proposition of life in Columbus. When interviewed at her home at Eaton, O., recently she was canning cherries and expressed the opinion that a man with three farms to look after had but any time to give to public affairs.

She is a sprightly little woman, sixty-one years old, but active and strong. Every morning she polishes her cook stove, washes her own dishes and scrubs her kitchen. She finds time to work in her kitchen garden, too, and declared that she did not propose to come to Columbus to live until she had pulled her onions and laid them away for the winter.

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MILLERSBURG FATALITIES.

Aged Couple Will be Buried in One Grave.

Millersburg, June 30.—One of the saddest cases of two fatalities that has ever taken place in the county occurred yesterday afternoon at the home of H. Y. Work, six miles west of town.

Mrs. Work's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James Patterson, who reside near Bloomfield, south of here, were visiting with the Work family and the old man fell down the cellar steps, breaking his neck, dying instantly. The shock so affected his aged wife that she fell dead of heart disease a little while after his death and both will be buried in one grave. Both were among our oldest people and were highly respected.

A young man named Withrich while on a load of hay in the field near Chann yesterday was killed by lightning. The load of hay was burned and the man pitching the hay on the wagon was knocked senseless. The team came near burning up before they could be released from the wagon.

THE CLASS OF '03.

Its Picnic on the "Pebble Beach" at Fulton.

The old time boys and girls of Massillon, who attended high school way back, and graduated with more or less honor in 1903, got themselves together—about twenty-four of them—and had the time of their lives last Tuesday. They chartered or captured the famous fishing smack, "Groundhog," and went armed and prepared for a good catch. There was at least one girl for each boy. After various hindrances they reached the lake port, and the day was one round of pleasure and delightful toil.

The return was made in the evening—that is, they started from the lake shore and the mosquito ranches about early candle lighting. At Canal Fulton they lingered on the pebble beach for almost an hour, seemingly loath to break away into outer darkness. Neither were we anxious, because it was a bright, beautiful and mainly set of visitors, and with vocal, instrumental and hand organ melodies they attracted quite an audience who enjoyed the free concert. The kids in the gallery persisted in pelting the mosquitoes with pebbles, and this interrupted somewhat with the harmony of the occasion. It was 8:30 standard when they sailed away from our port, and we trust they reached home in safety.—Canal Fulton Signal.

Your Summer Vacation

can be pleasantly spent at Wauchesa, Waupaca, Fildel, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Superior, Duluth, or at one of the other hundred resorts reached via Wisconsin Central Railway. Write for beautifully illustrated Summer Book, which tells you how, when and where to go, and how much it will cost. Free on application to Jas. C. Pond & Co., Milwaukee Central R'y, Milwaukee, Wis. Yours truly, Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger Agent.

"Doan's Ointment cured me of eczema that had annoyed me a long time. The cure was permanent."—Hon. S. W. Matthews, Commissioner Labor Statistics, Augusta, Me.

MORGAN HORSE'S VALUE

Why Our Government Is Trying to Restore the Breed.

VERY USEFUL TO SMALL FARMERS

No Other American Steed Said to Have Shown Same Recuperative Vitality and Ability to Travel Spiritually After Hard Spell of Work. Highly Prized as a Road Horse—Unexcelled For Family Use.

Lovers of horses the country over, but particularly the farmers and light harness drivers of New England, will follow with interest the results of the effort of the agricultural department to restore the Morgan horse to its former position of dominance, says the Providence Journal. As a result of the craze it was little short of that—western horses were brought in to meet the serviceable Morgan has been allowed to run out until it has become increasingly difficult to secure for general use good specimens of the type that was the prevailing one in New England towns scarcely more than a generation ago. Now, however, the unfortunate results of this change of taste are being realized. It has been amply demonstrated by costly experience that weight and strength are not the equivalents of the hardiness and all round adaptiveness which are the distinguishing characteristics of the smaller Morgan.

These qualities, with intelligence and docility, made it pre-eminently the breed for the small farmer, who keeps only one animal for both farm and road work. No other American horse has shown the same recuperative vitality, the ability to travel spiritedly to church on Sunday morning after an arduous week of buying. No other, in short, has so thoroughly demonstrated its fitness for the responsible position of the only horse in the family. The westerner which supplanted it was fitted to draw heavier loads on the level, but that was almost its only advantage, and strength did not mean endurance.

Comparatively small powers of adaptation to varied conditions and demands prevented its perfect assimilation as a general utility horse such as the small farmer needs. The New England hills, moreover, and the short, sharp slope from the lower meadow to the barn did not fit the imported animal's temperament. A creature built for routine, it contrasted poorly with the nimble, more versatile Morgan, whose brisk walk, even under load, gave evidence of its zest in work.

Nor was it merely as a farm horse that the Morgan was esteemed. As a road horse for the business and professional man, not seeking speed primarily, but always willing to move along briskly and always ready for a brush on the highway, it was highly prized, and as a family horse it was unexcelled. Its docility being an important factor. Descending from the famous Justin Morgan, foaled in 1793, it was no unimportant factor in developing the farm horse in the east from the ungainly heavy footed animal with which the coast farmers of fifty years ago were apparently content. Hardly is the development of any other means of locomotion, the trolley or the automobile, more striking than the progress that has been made in improving the character of the ordinary farm horse. But in New England progress began to move in the wrong direction when the sturdy Morgan was replaced by the heavy but strength wasting westerner. And it is now the aim of the government to correct the error that was made and to restore the type that was in danger of vanishing because of a too belated recognition of its merits.

At the interstate horse and automobile show held in Rutland, Vt., recently there has been brought together one of the most complete collections of standard bred Morgans that New England has seen for many years. Special efforts were made to have this breed well represented because of the most perfect types for breeding purposes at its experiment station in Burlington, for which the sum of \$50,000 was recently appropriated. This re-instatement of the Morgan will rank as one of the conspicuous services of the department of agriculture.

Millionaire Who Sleeps on a Roof.

John Farson, millionaire banker of Chicago, automobile enthusiast and horse show promoter, is the foremost advocate of fresh air in the west, says a Chicago dispatch. He applies his teachings to his daily life. A few weeks ago, on a sultry night, Mr. Farson arose from his bed, made a tour of the house, found an army cot and dragged it out on the roof garden of his home, and there he remained until dawn. The next day he had an awning erected over the garden, and it has been virtually his home since then. There is no attempt at style in this roof garden home. Everything is plain and simple and practical. A few chairs, a table, a settee, a few palms and the \$350 army cot comprise the furnishings.

Jesse James, Attorney.

Jesse James, son of Jesse James, the outlaw, was enrolled the other day in the circuit court as an attorney at law, says the Kansas City Star. He passed the examination June 9 before the state board of examiners in Jefferson City and made the highest grade in a class of thirty-seven. His average was 91. He said recently:

"In two weeks I will quit the pay-breaking business and will devote the balance of my life to the practice of the law."

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Feed Some Dry Forage.

I have found it a good way to feed some dry forage in connection with succulent pasture grass or any other succulent food, writes a Wisconsin farmer in American Cultivator. For more than twenty-five years the cows on my farm have been fed every day during the summer some nice early cut hay, usually clover hay. It is put in their mangers every time they are put in the stable to be milked, and they always eat some with great relish, no matter how good the grass may be in the pasture. I am sure it is good for them or they would not eat it. It checks the tendency to scouring, which is common when their feed is nothing but the green, rapidly growing, watery grass at times of abundant rains. It also makes them proof against any trouble from bloating when their pasture is young clover.

Preventing Cedar Rust.

The disease called cedar rust, which spreads to apple trees from cedar apples, commonly carried on cedar trees, and pasture savins, has been investigated at the Nebraska station, with the conclusion that spraying with Bordeaux mixture will keep the disease in check, making the application when the cedar apples on cedar trees show the orange color, followed with another spraying ten days or two weeks later. It is also recommended to destroy cedar trees or at least to get out the cedar apples for a considerable distance around the orchards. Where spraying is carried on for apple scab, etc., the same spraying would answer for the rust.

Breeding Horses.

Breed only from sound mares and to sound stallions is certainly sound advice. Practical breeders have learned from experience that an animal which has become unsound from accident, but whose ancestors were free from hereditary unsoundness, is much less liable to transmit the infirmity from which he or she has suffered than is a sound animal, some whose ancestors suffered from the same form of unsoundness which was hereditary. This may seem to a novice like a distinction without a difference, but it is not. The progeny is more liable to inherit the characteristics of the family than of the individual.—Horse Breeder.

Grow a Few Trees.

The conviction grows stronger in the minds of many that the time has come when it would pay better to grow trees than any other crop on a few acres of most farms. There are relatively few farms even in our fertile, glaciated sections, in which a few acres are not unfitted for cultivation. A grove of trees on such land would add value to the farm. Some of our states are giving attention to this kind of farm forestry, making experiments and advising farmers concerning varieties of trees to grow for posts and poles and for the material wanted by manufacturers and concerning the care of the farm wood lot.—National Stockman.

Pure Bred Poultry.

Profitable market poultry originates with the breeder of pure bred stock, says American Agriculturist. No one knows this better than the market poultryman; hence the increasing demand for pure bred stock by farmers. Such stock matures sooner, lays earlier and more abundantly, fattens quicker, weighs more, sells better and for more money than scrub birds. No wonder the mongrel is losing in popularity.

Alfalfa For Horses.

It has been well established by feeding that alfalfa is excellent feed for horses. Fed with corn, it makes a well balanced ration for horses, though a change to oats and bran mash occasionally is well for variety, as horses will change in rations as well as other animals. But alfalfa hay can always be relied on. It sometimes occurs that horses will eat too much alfalfa hay, and care should be taken to regulate this.—Farm Progress.

Catarrh in Horses.

For horses that discharge from the nose steam the nostrils twice a day by putting two ounces turpentine in a pall of boiling water, hold it under the animal's head (but not near enough to scald) for twenty minutes at a time and continue it for a month; also give one dram sulphate of copper at a dose twice a day in bran mash and continue for a month.—American Agriculturist.

Thunderstorms and Sour Milk.

The primary cause of sour milk is the growth of certain bacteria that are always very numerous in the air and cannot be kept out of the milk. These are most abundant during damp, heavy weather, which usually accompanies thunderstorms, as such weather is particularly favorable to their development; hence the popular notion that thunderstorms make milk sour.

The Draft Mare.

Horses make good work animals on the farm, but for all around animals the mares are much better and more profitable. The best mares possible should be secured and the best sires used. No good draft mare should be sold unless there is a better one to take her place. They will do the ordinary work and raise colts at the same time.—Nebraska Independent.

Test For Cottonseed Hulls.

A simple yet quite reliable test for the presence of hulls in cottonseed meal, especially if they are not too finely ground, is to stir some of the meal into a glassful of hot water, and the hulls, being lighter than the meal, will be noticed on top of the meal in the bottom of the glass after the material has settled.

BENSON, FROM KANSAS

Amiable Traits of the Sunflower State's New Senator.

AN OPTIMIST FROM HIS BIRTH

Unassuming, Hardworking and Conscientious Legislator—Not a Muck Raker, but Strongly Opposed to Graft in Every Phase—Proud of His New York Birth and Record in the Civil War.

Uniqueness is a characteristic which attracts attention in the United States senate, where many men show their greatness in many ways. As differing from those who have been born great there are many who have quite evidently achieved their own greatness, but when it comes to considering those who have had greatness thrust upon them suddenly, unavoidably, ruthlessly and overpoweringly there is one senator head and shoulders above all the rest. He is Benson of Kansas, the unassuming, hardworking, conscientious looking legislator who was transformed from a county judge to a federal senator by telephone and was started on his new and larger career at Washington with the published assertion that he intended to reform the senate, says the New York Post's Washington correspondent.

The American public need not puzzle its wits about how Benson of Kansas is going to reform his new associates. He isn't going to do it. He isn't even going to try to do it. This may be stated "on reliable authority," as the press dispatches so often say; also, it may be added, "there is ground for the belief" that the new senator does not intend to be cast for any Martin Luther role if he can help it. And he intends to help it by sitting at the feet of his elders with that meekness of spirit and humble self effacement which custom decrees shall be the prime characteristics of new senators.

Benson of Kansas is not a muck raker. While he is irreconcilably set in his own mind against graft and maladministration in every phase, he is not so constituted that he hastens abroad in the land with his little muck rake much before daylight and has a brand new sensation dug up for inspection long before the workaday world is on the move. The early morning hours are put to better use by him. He walks in the early morning, breathing in the crisp air and enjoying the brightness and fragrance of Washington's well kept parks. He begins the day by seeing and thinking that the country is prospering and that there are a few good people still pursuing their customary vocations happily and uncomplainingly.

Thus Benson of Kansas is an optimist. He has always been so from the day of his birth in New York state. He has never been discouraged by his opportunities or prospects since then. But any one looking into the senate and seeing a pictorial replica of Carl Schurz, with head rested on one hand and extended index finger running almost up to the eye and mind intent upon the business in hand, should not be deceived by this apparent activity. The new senator is more likely than not to surprise people before he gives way to a successor on the floor. Now he is just "laying low," the better to master the requirements of his new field of work. When he finds his feet the homespun clothes and the homely mannerisms of Speaker Cannon will not be alone in their class. The clothes may be, after all, but not the humble appearance and the homely philosophy and the guileless manner.

Benson of Kansas realizes his own limitations in the showy qualities of speech and demeanor which are sometimes mistaken for greatness. He leaves all the blazing eloquence and the antagonistic style of debate to senators who have been fewer years removed from the high school platform. But any one who supposes for a moment that there is no iron in his character has made a mistake of no small proportions. The new senator has had a busy life as soldier, jurist, legislator and useful citizen and has made his whole career on the theory of doing well and with one's whole heart the duty of the moment and letting Providence take care of the future.

There are two things prized by Benson of Kansas more than his latest success—his being a New Yorker by right of birth and his civil war record. He was born in Poland, N. Y., in 1843, was educated in Chamberlain institute at Randolph and moved to the vicinity of Jamestown. In July, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York volunteers and went to the front. Ten months later he was left for dead on the field at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863. A Confederate minie ball had pierced his right lung and put him out of the fighting. Later two Confederates found him still alive, relieved his suffering as far as they could and filled his canteen with water. He was a prisoner on the field for eleven days after the battle. On May 13 those prisoners who were able to march were sent off to Richmond, while the wounded were paroled. Benson recovered slowly and as soon as he could rejoined the Army of the Cumberland, participating in the Chattanooga campaign and then continuing with his command in all of Sherman's march to the sea.

When Appomattox was followed by the grand review in Washington in 1865 the private Benson, who had gone out from a little New York town three years before, marched past Grant and Sherman and the high civil officials

as Major Benson, in command of a battalion of battle scarred veterans. That was the second time he had been in Washington, the first time having been when he went with his regiment through Washington into Virginia. When he told Senator Daniel of Virginia the other day that up to his arrival at Washington as a senator a few days ago the only time he had been to Washington since the war was on a business trip twenty years ago, the Virginian, who had a distinguished war record and rose to be a Confederate brigadier, unboasted a great lot of wartime reminiscences.

"You got into Washington before I did," said the courtly Virginian in his pleasant badinage, "but that was due to the fact that you had friends at court who were so hospitable that they would not afford me the same courteous treatment when I came up through the Old Dominion, sir, with General Jubal Early and some very charming gentlemen of my acquaintance."

"It was our misfortune," returned the valiant Union veteran, smiling, "that we were not aware such a splendid gentleman and scholar was in such bad company, or we would have laid a trap to capture you unawares."

"But time makes all things even," philosophically observed General Daniel. "I got to the senate before you did."

"Yes, but I have caught up with you at last," retorted Major Benson, "and have got into your camp here. That was something you could never do when you were training with Jubal Early."

Then the valiant Unionist who had been left for dead at Chancellorsville and the courageous Confederate who had been wounded three times in battle and permanently crippled in the Wilderness fighting of 1864 went off arm in arm to celebrate the cementing of their new friendship. While Sherman's march to the sea is not a popular subject of discussion with all southerners, they all recognize true fighting blood when they see it, and Benson's record as a veteran will be the means of developing strong friendships on both sides of the senate chamber.

The old New York home was first in his thoughts after Major Benson marched by in the grand review of 1865. He returned to Jamestown, finished his legal studies and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in 1867. For four years he practiced law in Sherman, N. Y., before he set his face toward the west and determined to grow up with the country. He settled in Ottawa, Kan., and has kept progressing in the good opinion of his neighbors so steadily that they had him serve as district judge for twelve years, then as state senator for a four year term and as member of the last legislature.

Senator Benson is working hard to master the ways of the senate. He is invariably in his seat through all the routine, and when other senators drift out to the cloakrooms or to committees he moves up to some vacant chair near whichever one of his colleagues is addressing the senate. It has not mattered whether the subject was Panama, the meat inspection bill or a conference report on something else. He is frankly interested in the senate and pays close attention because he enjoys it. He is not going to reform it unless he can do so by the power of his own good example—in attending the daily sessions, for instance. Perhaps as a New Yorker born he feels way down in his heart that the state ought to have some representation at least on the floor, even by proxy from Kansas. At any rate, he has not forgotten that while he is a senator of the state of Kansas he is a senator for the whole United States. He realizes his own responsibilities.

A National Recreation Day.

Success Magazine for July suggests a national "recreation day" to occur each year about May 30, the present Memorial day to fall hereafter upon Sunday. In view of the departure of Memorial day from its original purpose of remembrance of the dead and its complete giving up to sport this suggestion is a very timely one. Memorial day by falling always upon Sunday will retain its true semi-religious character. On the other hand, the spirit of sport is so strong that in the early summer a day given up to outdoor recreation is the logical outgrowth of our habits of life. It is likely that this suggestion will meet with wide approval.

Rapid Fire Auto Gun.

A new automobile electric battery capable of sending a machine forward at the rate of fifty miles an hour and at the same time of firing a hundred shots a minute is the latest death dealing device about to be patented by S. N. McClean, says a Cleveland dispatch. For the past two years Mr. McClean has been experimenting. His device is expected to make the automobile a popular engine of war. The battery works automatically, firing shells one and a half inches in diameter. The battery is operated by a chauffeur from an unexposed position at the rear of the machine, a turn of a crank regulating the speed and the firing apparatus.

New Potato Bug Enemy.

Captain W. L. Hurst of Campton, Ky., has succeeded in breeding an insect that is a deadly foe to the potato bug. He calls it the "stranger." The new insect is black in color, twice the size of the ordinary horsefly and has a long stinger that it injects into the defenseless potato bug, says a Campton dispatch. Captain Hurst says that a dozen of these "strangers" will keep clear an acre of potatoes. "Stranger" was incubated on his farm, near Campton, Ky. Specimens of them will be sent to the Kentucky experimental station at Lexington for further investigation.

FAR REACHING LAWS

Congress Has Enacted Measures of Vast Importance.

FEDERAL POWER IS AMPLIFIED

State Lines Have Become Obscure. Federalism Has Prevailed, and the Tendency Has Been Toward Federal Regulation of Everything.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, June 30.—[Special].—The first session of the Fifty-ninth congress has borne out all the promises made before it began in the matter of being one of great interest and importance. It has made other sessions seem tame. Two years ago the long session ended the last of April, and although it preceded a presidential election, it was featureless compared to this congress, which has not only been intensely interesting, but has also made history. Legislation of far reaching importance has been enacted, and measures have become laws which a few years ago would have been considered impossible.

Federalizing Legislation.

Quite the most interesting feature connected with the legislation of the session is what may be called the "federalizing" process. The national government has taken on more authority, state lines have become obscured, federalism has prevailed and the tendency has been a struggle against this to some extent. The old "states' rights" idea has shown its head from time to time, but in almost every instance it has been run over. Only in the quarantine bill was there enough force left to prevent the adoption of a section which would have obliterated the state lines as to the police powers in the states when there was an epidemic such as yellow fever. The only reason why the section was eliminated was because the whole subject affected only the southern states, and men from that section fixed it to suit themselves. But as to all other matters the policy has been toward a stronger centralized government.

Will It End War?

The day the airship went circulating about the monument and afterward over the capitol Champ Clark of Missouri remarked: "That means an end of war. Fighting with those kinds of machines will become so dangerous that the civilized countries of the world will have to stop war. A fellow with dynamite could sail over a fort or a city in one of those things and destroy either."

This remark was repeated to an artillery officer, who said that modern guns would puncture the balloon before it could carry dynamite over a fort. Still experiments by the German army show that a balloon is a most difficult target to hit, even with the best of modern guns. It is difficult to get the range, and the movement of the balloon in the air is very deceptive.

Failure of Treaties.

It has been rather remarkable that none of the disputed treaties was ratified by the senate during the session. The Santo Domingo treaty was held up early. Later it was shown that the Isle of Pines treaty could not pass, and then the Morocco treaty went over. The administration felt that these treaties were of importance, but it was found impossible to get two-thirds of the senate to vote for them.

Clayton For Safety.

"I am going to take measures to save important parts of this country," remarked Representative Clayton of Alabama to a group of his Democratic friends one day last week. "I am going to commit states' rights to Bob Henry of Texas and the constitution to Charles Bartlett of Georgia."

Clayton had just been talking about the quarantine bill, which was finally passed, but which was amended by Bartlett on the ground that it was unconstitutional and by Henry because it interfered with states' rights. Clayton and many others wanted strict quarantine regulations, but it looked as if the bill would fail if they stood out or so a mild measure was adopted.

Economy Somewhat Forgotten.

When congress convened there was danger of a deficit in the finances of the government, and the edict went forth that there was to be economy in everything, but during the past six months the receipts increased to such an extent that there was no argument in telling members of congress that they must refrain from asking for appropriations on account of treasury conditions. The result has been that very little saving has been made. In fact, the expenses of the government have increased.

Warner's Unique Experience.

"I had an experience at Vicksburg that was unique," said Senator Warner of Missouri one day when the talk turned to happenings during the civil war. "Vicksburg capitulated on the 3d, but the armies did not change positions materially. Among some of the things brought into camp was an old book containing the Declaration of Independence, and on the Fourth of July I went out between the lines, which were close together, and read the important declaration. Both sides cheered earnestly."

"What are you Johnnies cheering for?" asked one of our men.

"It's just as much ours as yours," replied one of the Confederates, "but we construe it differently."

BIG RESIDENTIAL PARK

Large Tract to Be Modeled Along English Lines.

GREAT ARTIFICIAL LAKE PLANNED

Estate In Orange and Rockland Counties, N. Y., Bought by Wealthy Men, Will Be Improved in Certain Landscape Features, but Most of It Will Be Left Wild—Cost of Tract Said to Be \$3,000,000.

Rich in historical association and noted for its unusual beauty of mountain and woodland scenery, a large tract of land known as the Sterling property, lying in Orange and Rockland counties, in the state of New York, and covering parts of four townships, has recently been purchased by a party of prominent New York men at a reported cost of \$3,000,000 and is to be converted at a cost of several millions of dollars more into a great residential park, modeled more or less along English and continental lines, says the New York Herald. It is to be called Sterling park.

For 200 years the tract has been undivided from the original patent granted by Queen Anne save for a part sold to Peter Lorillard in 1814, out of which the beautiful Tuxedo park has since been built. During this space the ownership underwent comparatively few changes, and there are today living in or near the property descendants of the first patent holders.

By purchasing 90 per cent of the stock of the Sterling Iron and Railway company, which acquired the land in 1865, the present ownership came about. It is being continued under the old corporate title.

While the services of the landscape gardener and the architect are to be employed in devising certain improvements, such as the conversion of a great stretch of depressed pasture land, lying in a natural bowl formed by the Blackrock hills, into an artificial lake and sunken Italian gardens, for the most part the property will be left in the almost primal state in which it now is.

On the tract, which is eleven miles long and about three miles wide, there are several lakes, including at least two which are several miles in extent. The estate touches Greenwood lake in New Jersey. It is about forty miles from New York, to which it is readily accessible, and lies in the heart of the Ramapo mountains.

Because of the sparse habitation the tract is still the home of many of the native wild animals, while the numerous streams abound in fish. Roughly speaking, it lies behind—that is, to the west of—Tuxedo park, and in late years sites on or near it have been chosen for the country places of wealthy New York men.

Clitheroe, once the home of the daughter of the late Dr. Loomis, is now owned by Theodore Price, who is building a costly new home; the large estate of Mr. Harriman touches the tract to the northeast, and Macrae Cox, whose wife is a lineal descendant of one of the first owners of the land, has a large place on its edge. Among the other estates are those of the late Abram S. Hewitt, William Pierson Hamilton and Francis Lynde Stetson.

On the tract there is located one of the oldest iron mines in the country—Sterling mine, which gives it its name. In the furnace near by was forged the great chain that was stretched across the Hudson river in 1778 to impede the progress of the British fleet up stream. To celebrate that historical event the Daughters of the Revolution recently unveiled on the ruins of the furnace a tablet in its commemoration. Macrae Cox made the address, and on behalf of the owners Mr. Price accepted it. Among the tenants of the new landlords are the residents of the villages of Lakeville, Elizabeth and Sterling.

Included in the ownership of the property is the Sterling railway, which is about eight miles long and runs from Sterlington, on the Erie, to the Sterling mine. The more picturesque of the Ramapo hills are on the land, and within its limits lie Mombasha lake, about two miles long; Sterling lake, one and a half miles long; Little Dam lake, Cedar pond, Sterling pond and part of the shore of Greenwood lake, which is eleven miles in length.

Explained by one of the directors, it was an appreciation of the growing desire on the part of the wealthier class to have their homes amid natural surroundings and at the same time within easy reach of the center of their financial activities that brought about the present plan. While no definite plan of campaign as yet has been outlined by the syndicate controlling the property, it is known that a minimum allotment is to be made to a purchaser. Those who answer the qualifications imposed and are admitted to membership must buy a certain number of acres, with which they may do as they please provided they do not violate the restrictions surrounding each transfer.

To see that the natural, almost primeval, appearance of the property is preserved is to be made a prime objective. There are approximately 20,000 acres included in the tract, which is about thirty-three square miles, and, judging from increases in values in nearby property, when it has passed through the process of being made ready it will have a worth of about \$10,000,000. The old mines on the property, which have been continuously worked since 1745, are still yielding their steady quota of ore, which has so good a reputation that it is saleable throughout the country to mills and furnaces.

Right through the tract Washington marched and counter-marched during

his operations against and about New York while that city was in the hands of the British. On many of the surrounding hills earthworks had been thrown up by the Continental army, and from one Alexander Hamilton wrote important reports to the Continental congress while with the army. From the head of Mombasha lake, near the northerly limits of the tract, a view is unfolded that may well vie with any in the eastern part of the country. Looking southward, the hills of Ramapo are on either side, while in front is to be seen the pass or clove through which the Revolutionary soldiers advanced and retreated. Sterling lake, too, affords a beautiful vista, while from the top of Old Billy White mountain close by, which is 1,400 feet high, New York city itself may be seen on clear days. Cedar pond, atop of a mountain, lies almost 1,100 feet above tide.

IN HONOR OF JOHN BROWN.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Osawatimie to Be Celebrated.

Preparations are being made by the citizens of Osawatimie, Kan., the home of John Brown, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the battle fought there Aug. 30, 1856, says a Topeka dispatch. Vice President Fairbanks will deliver the principal address. Governor Hoch of Kansas and Governor Folk of Missouri, representing the two states whose citizens participated in the fight at Osawatimie, will also speak.

The event has been commemorated only once before, twenty-eight years ago. At that time John J. Ingalls made the speech dedicating the monument erected to the memory of John Brown by the citizens of Osawatimie.

The monument is of plain white marble and not more than twelve feet high. It cost about \$400, the money being contributed by the early settlers of Osawatimie and vicinity. There are inscriptions on the four sides, but this one tells the story:

In commemoration of the heroism of
CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN,
who commanded at the battle of
Osawatimie, Aug. 30, 1856; who died
and was buried on the scaffold at
Charleston, Va., Dec. 2, 1859.

At the celebration next August a pioneer still living who remembers the battle of Osawatimie will read the letter written by John Brown to his sisters from the jail in Charlestown on the Sunday before he was executed. This letter is the property of the Kansas Historical society and bears date of Nov. 27, 1859, and is as follows:

"Oh, my friends, can you deem it possible that that scaffold has no terrors for your poor, old, unworthy brother? I thank God through Jesus Christ, my Lord, it is even so. I am now shedding tears, but they are not tears of grief and sorrow. I trust I am nearly done with those. I am weeping with joy and gratitude I can in no other way express. I am waiting cheerfully the days of my appointed time, fully believing that for me now to die will be to me of infinite gain and of untold benefit to the cause we love."

The only survivor of the John Brown raids is W. J. Clark, now a resident of Chicago.

Labor Fair of National Scope.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor sent representatives to Chicago recently to arrange for a "union exposition" to celebrate the achievements of organized labor throughout the world and especially in the United States, says a Chicago dispatch. Minneapolis has been tentatively selected as the place for holding the exposition and it is probable it will take place in November, at the same time the convention of the national labor body is in progress in that city. It is the aim of Mr. Gompers to bring together the products of union workmen in every branch of industry, to illustrate the superiority and also to demonstrate the growth of the union labor movement in the United States since its inception sixty years ago.

Where He Drew the Line.

[F. D. Coburn of Kansas, Governor Hoch's first choice for the United States senate, has refused the appointment on account of "associations." He said, "When I thought of my future environment my whole nature shuddered at the suggestion."]

I am grateful for the kindness that's implied in your intention.
I would like to say "the honor," but I really feel I can't.
I would serve my state in any other way that you can mention.
But you're asking rather more than I can grant.
I am not at all exclusive; I can do my share of mixing;
There is nothing that's unbending in the nature of my spine.
But it's not at all the sort of job on which my hopes I'm fixing.
For the senate's where I have to draw the line.

I don't think I'm narrow minded; I believe in toleration.
For the common little weaknesses and foibles of mankind.
I can wink at certain failings, and a slight association
With the ordinary wicked I don't mind.
I can make all due allowance for the criminal profession
When adopted more by accident than any set design.
To all amiable follies I have always made concession.

But the senate's where I have to draw the line.
For I have a holy horror that I never can dissemble
Of the doings there, related by the men behind the scenes;
When I read the daily papers like an aspen leaf I tremble.
And I shudder when I read the magazines.

No; I thank you very kindly, and I hope you're not offended.
But no David Graham Phillips sort of coarseness please
Once broken reputation cannot very well be mended;
The senate's where I have to draw the line.
—Kenneth Harris in Chicago News.



Not the least of one's assets in the bookkeeping of life are a good name and the cordial esteem of one's fellows.

The clover meadow, the manure spreader and the King road dray constitute an up to date and winning agricultural triad.

Tobacco dust is one of the best preventive of damage by the striped beetles which attack the cucumber, squash and melon vines.

We have known of cases where a line fence was the occasion for ill feeling between neighbors on the best of terms in every other particular.

It is a wise man who can profit by the mistakes of his neighbors and doesn't have to go through a similar experience to learn the lessons which they teach.

Fruits, such as apples, bananas and oranges, are tip-top fresh reducers which have this to be said in their favor—that they will not run one's complexion, digestion or disposition.

A country school we know has been greatly improved in appearance by the making of beds for wild and tame flowers—the result of putting into practice some nature study suggestions of an enthusiastic teacher.

That agricultural system which will result in the heaviest production of barnyard manure will be found to bring the largest returns for effort invested and will not only decrease, but rather increase, the fertility and value of the farm.

It is now claimed that the striped or ground squirrel is of benefit rather than injury to a field of corn, as it is not the corn he is after, but webworms, cutworms and other worm and insect pests, and that the damage he may do to the corn is more than offset by the insects he destroys.

Some 800 Fameuse trees in the writer's orchard belong to the "illy" class of the Scripture, "which neither toil nor spin." They have not the redeeming feature of the illy of which it was said that "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." They are an unfruitful, scraggly and unprofitable proposition, and the ax is already laid at their root.

A lady reader of these notes gives us the following recipe for preserving sweet corn, which produces an article superior to both the canned and dried product: Boil corn on ear till milk sets, cut from cob and mix thoroughly with salt at the rate of one pint of salt to four of corn; pack in jar and cover with cloth and plate. Salt should be soaked out before cooking. Corn preserved in this way keeps its flavor remarkably well and is also tender.

A Pulaski county (Ind.) syndicate will this year devote a 2,000 acre farm to the culture of mint. This product demands a peculiar soil—black and mucky—a drained swamp makes a good location. The company in question is capitalized at \$80,000, the relatively large amount of money being necessitated by a laboratory and refinery which are needed in the preparation of the product. The returns are estimated at \$200 per acre when in full tith.

A factory employee residing in or near an eastern city who bought all the feed for his cow and a flock of twenty-five hens presents the following figures showing the cost of keeping and amount realized from each: The feed bill of the cow amounted to \$92.80, with receipts from her milk and butter product of \$114, while it cost \$24.40 to keep the hens, which in eggs and poultry sold showed a return of \$102.01. The hens are thus seen to have been much the better proposition.

Experiments conducted at the Michigan experiment stations show that a succotash crop consisting of corn, peas, oats, rape and clover insures a most excellent and satisfactory forage and soiling crop during the months of July and August, when the grass is short. The land on which the experiment was tried was well manured and put in good condition, the rape and clover being sown broadcast and the corn, peas and oats being drilled in, the entire mixture being sown at the rate of two bushels to the acre.

An observation of a grosbeak which was engaged in the building of her nest within a rod of our dining room window seems to show that she worked on her nest for not more than an hour early in the morning, the only way we could account for which being that the roots of which her nest was largely constructed were more pliable at the time mentioned and could be more easily twined into the fabric of the nest. It was further observed that not until the female had almost finished her labors did the male bird put in an appearance and cheer her with a song.

An agricultural relic—the application of a fifty dollar method to one hundred dollar land.

A cement floor has been found an ideal one for the granary, being rat proof and not drawing dampness.

From \$50 to \$80 may be added to the value of any farm for every acre which can be reclaimed and put into crops by a system of thorough tile draining, and wherever done it will be found to be money easily made.

Some good people we know unqualifiedly class dandelion greens as a relic of barbarism, coming down from the time when our ancestors climbed trees and lived in dens and caves. We confess the barbaric taint.

An ideal economic condition which ought some day to be realized is that under which every man should have a home and enough land surrounding it to furnish him a living provided he is willing to work for it.

While sandy soils are much more easily worked than clay and as a rule "quicker," they suffer much more than do clay soils from erosion and more quickly lose their fertility by a gradual process of washing and leaching.

A field of corn may be dragged without injury in the middle of the day, when it is warm and the stalks are limber and pliable, when the same treatment would prove disastrous in the cool of the morning or evening, when the stalks are damp and brittle.

The good housewife should not in addition to her necessary burdens and anxieties be compelled to put up with the distraction incident to a leaky roof. This nuisance belongs to the same class as the balky horse or rusty plow and should be remedied as quickly as they.

The only rational ground for explaining the presence of weeds on supposedly clean soils is that below a certain depth seeds lie dormant through a period of two or three years, simply waiting to be thrown to the surface and exposed to air and heat to germinate and grow to maturity.

Whether there is any connection we cannot state on authority, but apple trees bearing the pinkest blossoms usually produce the reddest checked fruit. The one exception seems to be that of the wild or native crab, which seems to show no color whatever and yet whose blossoms are the pinkest that grow.

It is only in cases where the hawk or owl proves a serious menace to the turkeys and chickens that their destruction is at all justifiable. Unless they are sinners in this respect they should be left unmolested, as usually the service they perform in the destruction of rabbits, rats and mice more than pays for the harm they may do.

A pamphlet recently issued by the forest service of the department of agriculture contains interesting data relative to the number of cross ties used on the railroads of the country during the year 1905. On the 278,262 miles from which reports were received 80,051,000 ties were used, of which number 22,569,000, or 28 per cent, were used in the construction of new track. Of the number of ties mentioned 38,000,000 were of oak, 17,000,000 were of pine, while cedar, chestnut, fir, cypress, tamarack and hemlock, with a few other varieties, furnished the remaining number.

Although we have given the formula before, because of the large number who will likely find it necessary to spray their potato patches we again give the method of making the Bordeaux mixture: One pound of copper sulphate and one pound of lime paste made from freshly slacked lime to ten gallons of water. This will prevent the potato blight. To this amount of solution should be added so as to be applied at the same time two ounces of paris green, which will fix the beetles. The potatoes should be sprayed every ten or fifteen days during the growing season, or at least until the bugs disappear.

A letter received from the manufacturers of the power sprayer which we are using in our orchard for the first time this year contains a suggestion or two which may be of assistance to some who are using the same or a similar machine. "Be sure that the suction hose is properly attached and the gasket in place, so that it will not suck air. See that the plungers are kept well oiled with a good light machine oil, putting some on every twenty or thirty minutes, as the packing will last longer and the elbow grease as well for the pump will run much easier if well oiled. This is often neglected by farmers, and as a result the packing has to be screwed tighter to keep the solution back."

The real value of the blue grass pasture is often overlooked because a strict account is seldom kept of the financial gains which result from it. A friend gives us the following statement: Twenty steers made a gain of 400 pounds each on a season's blue grass pasturage. At \$4 per hundred-weight, the price at which the animals sold, the gain was \$16 per head. Deducting \$3 per head for pasture leaves \$11 per acre as the net return, which compares very favorably with what would have been realized had the same land been planted to corn, oats or other cereal crop, there being this additional advantage—that no time was required in preparation of ground, plowing, tilling or harvesting, while the pasture tract was more fertile at the end than it was at the beginning of the season.

FREE GRAIN ALCOHOL ASSURED.

It is a matter of utmost significance from the standpoint of securing as cheap and effective light, heat and motor power as possible that the bill providing for the removal of the duty of \$2.07 a gallon from grain alcohol "denatured"—that is, rendered unfit for use as a beverage—has passed both houses of congress. The bill, in which there may be some unimportant changes before it receives the signature of the president, provides for the removal of the duty on and after Jan. 1, 1907. This will give the manufacturers of wood alcohol, which owing to the high price of grain alcohol has been largely used as a substitute for it, time to adjust themselves to the new conditions, getting rid of their stocks and readjusting their distillery equipment. However, it is thought that in a short time practically all of the methyl or wood alcohol would be needed in denaturing the grain or ethyl alcohol, so that the manufacturers of wood alcohol would suffer no permanent loss. In a report by Congressman Payne of the ways and means committee the statement is made that a record kept at a big distillery at Peoria, Ill., and covering a period of ten years showed that the cost of making a gallon of proof alcohol was 1.39 cents, while the cost of the grain used to produce it was \$.89 cents on the basis of corn at 42.3 cents per bushel, which would make the total cost 10.73 cents per proof or test gallon, or 19.4 cents per wine or bulk gallon testing 90 per cent. With corn at 30 cents per bushel and each bushel producing five proof gallons, 90 per cent denatured alcohol would cost 14.20 cents per gallon. The same report states that alcohol can be made from the lowest quality of Cuban molasses, which is now put on the eastern market at a trifle above cost of transportation, at 10 cents per gallon. In view of these figures and the further fact that a gallon of alcohol will last as long as two gallons of kerosene and is cheaper, safer and cleaner than gasoline, the importance of the law just passed is perhaps more fully realized. Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, who has realized the importance of free alcohol to the industrial and agricultural interests of the country and who has given the bill in question cordial support from the start, states that "the northern states could readily depend upon the white potato as a source of heat and light, the southern states upon the yam and sweet potato and the western states upon the sugar beet. The average amount of sugar and starch that goes to waste in the stalks of Indian corn annually would make 100 gallons of commercial alcohol per acre. When we consider that the number of acres in Indian corn is approximately 100,000,000 it is seen that the quantity of alcohol that is lost in the stalks is so large as to be almost beyond the grasp of our conception."

BOOZE AND AGRICULTURE.

There is no business occupation in which the booze habit does not exert a blighting and disastrous effect and none in which it is more true than in agriculture, for there is none in which success depends more largely upon a clear and level head as well as persevering and well directed effort. We have in mind an acquaintance of many years ago who when his father's estate was divided received a fine 180 acre farm as his due portion. Our friend was a hard worker and soon after coming into possession of the farm became as hard a drinker. In the course of fifteen years he succeeded in transferring his profits into the saloon keepers' till and in return was able to show a dilapidated and rundown farm, mortgaged to the limit, while empty kegs and bottles, with poverty and misery, bore eloquent yet pathetic testimony to his material and moral decadence. Finally, when the dregs in the bottom of the cup had been drained and he "fain would fill his belly with the husks that the swine did eat," he came to, took a brace and bravely began to retrace his weary steps up the long incline toward a temperate prosperity. When last we heard of him he had not yet reached the summit, but was nearly there, the years past middle life which should have known somewhat of leisure and much of contentment having been passed in the hard toil and drudgery in the reclamation of his lost estate. It took our friend a long time to learn the lesson that booze has no place in successful agriculture, but he learned it. His case is cited here for the benefit of some who are traversing the same road, but don't appreciate the flash—the dregs and the husks.

PAPER FROM SWEET CORN HUSKS.

As showing the constant effort that is put forth to utilize byproducts in the manufacture of different articles of food or apparel we note that there has been organized in a western city in which is located one of the largest sweet corn canning factories in the country a company with a capital stock of \$100,000 for the purpose of manufacturing paper from the husks of the sweet corn, which up to the present time have only partially been used in the feeding of stock. Experiments which have been conducted for some time past seem to indicate that the project is feasible, that the husks are easily reduced to pulp and that the pulp so far used has made paper of the strongest fiber. We believe the time is not far off when not only the husks, but stalks of sweet corn and field corn will be used in the manufacture of the various grades of paper, thereby preventing a very large and hitherto unavoidable waste.

BALLOON TRIP AT NIGHT

American Aeronaut's Amazing Experience In the Nirvana.

SAILED INTO A THUNDERSTORM

Fourteen and a Half Hours Aloft, Dr. Julian P. Thomas and M. Levee Passed Through Terrible Electrical Outburst—Ascended Eight Thousand Feet and Were Attacked by Mosquitoes In Passing Over New Jersey.

After a night flight above the clouds in a balloon, some of the time with their clothes frozen stiff and at other times in the midst of a terrific electric storm, Dr. Julian P. Thomas of New York and Charles Levee, a French aeronaut, returned safely the other night, confident that in several ways they have broken all aeronautic records in America, says the New York Herald.

They left New York in Dr. Thomas' big balloon, the Nirvana, at 6 o'clock on a recent Sunday night and for fourteen and a half hours were buffeted about over New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, landing on the farm of C. L. Miller, in the township of Butternut, Otsego county, N. Y., at half past 8 o'clock the next morning.

Dr. Thomas gave a description of their journey. "Immediately after rising above the city," he said, "we entered a storm stratum, and the last thing we saw was Grant's tomb as we sailed over it. We did not know whether we had crossed the Hudson or were sailing out to sea until we heard the church bells of Hackensack. Far above the sun was then shining with marvelous radiance, while below us there were rain and clouds, and how beautiful the clouds were as we looked down upon them! Over Little Falls, N. J., we dropped within a few hundred feet of the earth and shouted my telephone number to several persons, and that message reached my wife.

THE WHITE MAN'S ROBBERY.

An Educated Plains Indian's View of Civilization.

In a cabin on the plains of Montana three of us sat talking—an educated plains Indian, a government subagent and myself. I was telling of the splendid advancement of the Apaches and how well they would work. At the close of my story the agent turned to the Indian and asked him, "Why don't your people work like that?" All about the cabin, as a decorative frieze, was a row of buffalo skulls.

The Indian looked up at those skulls, saying: "They tell you why. While those buffalo were alive we did not need to work. Only niggers and white people farmed. We were a superior people and had nothing but contempt for those who worked. Do you realize that I, a comparatively young man, know the days when if we wanted food we had only to ride out on the plains, shoot buffalo or other game, and the women would go out and bring it into camp? Do you expect us in the fraction of a lifetime, in the quarter of the age of an old man, to have changed our whole life and even to have forgotten the days of the old freedom when we were lords of all the great plains and mountains?"

"In what way does your civilization benefit us? Before you had attempted to force your so-called civilization upon us we had every desire of the heart. An easy, simple, care free life, and to the worthy and brave a certainty of a future life of plenty and comfort. What has your civilization done for us? Robbed us of our land, our strength, our dignity, our content. Even your religion has robbed us of our confidence in the hereafter."

"What have you given us in return? Desire, corruption, beggary, discontent. You have robbed us of our birthright and scarcely given us a husk. You said we did not make use of the land as the white man would, so you took it from us and use it as you like. I could as well go to the man who has his millions loaned at 3 per cent and say: 'You are only getting 3 per cent for this. I can use it and make 10. I will take it because I will make the best use of it.'"—E. S. Curtis in Scribner's Magazine.

When London's Ferris Wheel Stopped

St. Louis dynamited the old Ferris wheel recently and now it is announced that at the end of the present summer London is to destroy its own great wheel, built on the order of the mechanical wonder of the Columbian exposition. It is expected that it will cost \$50,000 to destroy the London wheel. The year after it was opened the London wheel received its biggest advertisement. One night it suddenly stopped. Sixty passengers were in the cars and, as the time went by, messages on paper came fluttering down with appeals for food. After a time some sailors were found, who climbed up the supports with food and drink. With this the sixty passengers had to be content until 7 o'clock the following morning. The company presented each passenger with \$25, and next day the wheel was packed from morning till night with passengers who hoped that something would again go wrong with the works.

Asbestos and Its Uses.

Asbestos was first mined about a hundred years ago, chiefly as interesting to the geologist and mineralogist and of little or no commercial value. About 1863 it was first used commercially in the manufacture of roofing felt and cement. Early attempts to spin this fiber were unsuccessful, but the difficulties have now been overcome, so that a single asbestos thread weighing not more than an ounce per 100 yards and having a pretty fair strength may be made. Asbestos ropes for fire departments are made entirely of asbestos or asbestos with a core of steel. With the steel wire core a three-quarter inch rope carries nearly 2,000 pounds.—Chicago Journal.

Indolent Goremeykin.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says of M. Goremeykin, who has succeeded Count Witte as premier: "He is a bureaucrat of the bureaucrats, who has sat all his lifetime behind the walls of a ministry, protected against the slightest puff of fresh air from the outside world. But he is not even a good worker, as many officials are. Heaviness, indolence and cunning are his main characteristics, according to the verdict of his colleagues. So little disposed is M. Goremeykin to concentrate his efforts on any hard work that he cannot remain half an hour in a room without lying down on a sofa."

Carl Schurz.

About a year ago the late Carl Schurz was asked, "You have been in the United States senate, at the head of a cabinet department and editor of a great newspaper. Which position was most to your taste?" He answered, "The senate—incomparably." No other man of foreign birth ever showed such fine command of the English language or used it so felicitously. A man who objected strongly to his politics, but admired his talents as a writer, once said, "I wish Mr. Schurz couldn't write so well; I could hate him better."

Reproducing Napoleon's Dinner.

At a cookery exhibit recently held in Paris an interesting feature was the reproduction of a dinner offered to Napoleon I. exactly 100 years before by Prince Talleyrand, his famous foreign minister. It was an elaborate feast for twenty-six persons, and the original menu of 1806, prepared by Talleyrand's famous cook, Careme, was faithfully followed. The pots and pans used, and the table upon which the dishes were prepared, were actually the same as used at Talleyrand's house 100 years ago.

ESCAPADES OF THAW

Dramatic Life Stories Told of Stanford White's Slayer.

CIGARETTE FIEND EARLY IN LIFE

Pittsburg Millionaire Began Smoking Them When In Knickerbockers. Once Fled to Europe From College to Get Some Cigarettes—Gave Two Lavish Dinners—One Cost \$50,000, Souvenirs Were Jeweled Trinkets.

The first thing of note that Harry Kendall Thaw of Pittsburg, who recently shot and killed Stanford White, the famous architect, on the roof of the Madison Square Garden at New York, ever did was to begin smoking cigarettes when he was a lad in knickerbockers, says the New York World. His mother tried to stop him, but could not. When he went to Wooster university, in Ohio, in 1887, his addiction to this form of smoking was so great that the other boys nicknamed him "the cigarette fiend." Harry was lazy and indifferent to any form of study. Full of the assurance that his father's wealth and his mother's rich gifts to the university protected him, he devoted much of his time to playing pranks that were astounding in their freakishness, but never vicious. The only form of exercise for which he cared was lawn tennis, and this he pursued with great application.

President Scovel of the university sent for the boy one day and sadly urged him to go to work. "It is your mother's wish," he added. "Tell me what branches of study you intend to follow."

"Oh, I've chosen all right, all right," said the heir to millions, and he pulled out a gold cigarette case and opened it. "And what might your choice be, pray?" asked the Rev. Mr. Scovel. "Pennmanship and lawn tennis," said the youth as he struck a match and blew rings of smoke into the face of the university president.

It was only a week after this that young Thaw decided to lay aside his chosen branches, pennmanship and lawn tennis, for the time. He fled to Europe, wiring back that he had gone over to get some cigarettes. He returned in a month and was not chided or sent from school. Harry brought back to the university several trunks full of cigarettes, which he distributed lavishly among his friends.

The fledgeling millionaire became noted for his attentions to girls, especially to girls in theatrical troupes, and occasionally he got into scrapes on account of them. Once he got into a fist fight over a girl. He was always lounging about the Wooster theater or the hotel in which the show girls stayed. On one occasion he persuaded all the girls in a comic opera company to wear garters and bows of the college colors during the performance. The act made a hit with the students.

Young Thaw was sent to Princeton in 1894, but he did not take life seriously enough and he never was graduated. He made many friends, who still refer to him pitifully as a good fellow. When he left college in the early nineties he returned to Pittsburg and devoted himself still more seriously to having a good time.

Long before this, of course, he had learned to drink. One night he walked through a big plate glass window in the Hotel Imperial in New York. He paid well for the window, of course. The incident was considered a great bit of humor. No important arteries were cut, and the young man was considered to have had a very good time indeed.

His wildest escapades while drinking happened in Pittsburg. He would visit the local Tenderloin with a party of friends, close up the house and fairly wallow in champagne. His excesses and abuses included all manner of viciousness. He would remain in a house for days at a time, and when he had tired of it, would give the proprietress a check for the amount of his bill. It was these checks constantly coming into his mother's hands which so worried her. She could not help but know how the money had been spent.

Young Thaw often came to New York on visits to attend to the important business of having a good time, but he never forced his way into print until he arrived in Paris in May, 1900, and gave a dinner that cost \$50,000 in honor of Liane de Pougy, Nellie Oesteretter, Anna Robinson, La Belle Otero, Cleo de Merode and other noted beauties. The dinner was served in a restaurant in the Champs Elysee, the most expensive in Europe, kept by a man who was once chef to the czar. All that Thaw insisted upon was that the dishes and the wines should be the costliest possible. In this project he had the hearty co-operation of the proprietress. The souvenirs were trinkets of diamonds, pearls and sapphires.

This dinner gave young Thaw a fine status in the world of people who spend all their energy in having a good time. He returned to Pittsburg presently and further distinguished himself by losing \$40,000 one night in a game of poker. At 7 o'clock next morning he wrote checks for all the other players in the game. The cashier of the bank refused at first to honor the checks, having heard that they were for poker losses, but Harry Thaw gave him an angry lecture about "honor," and the checks were paid.

Thaw's famous \$50,000 feast in Paris was duplicated in New York with more beautiful women and a greater disregard for the conventionalities. It was followed by a feast at Sherry's at which Thaw was the host and Miss Nesbit, now Mr. Thaw's wife, the hostess.

The exact cost of that entertainment

MAN EATING STURGEON.

Boy Swimming In Allegheny River Seized By Huge Fish.

A gigantic sturgeon created a panic the other afternoon among a crowd of boys who were swimming off Pater-son's coal float in the Allegheny river at the Pittsburg end of the Sixth street bridge and nearly drowned one of them, says a Pittsburg special dispatch to the New York World.

When the fish came among the boys they shrieked and swam for the landing. The fish tried to head them off, but all reached the boat in safety except William Widenheim, a ten-year-old lad. Before he could get out of the water the fish grabbed him by the right leg and was dragging him to the bottom when Jacob Miller, the watchman of the coal float, attracted by the cries of the boy, ran to the spot and pulled him aboard.

The fish clinging on until it was dragged halfway out of the water. Miller seized a baseball bat lying on the float and bent the fish over the head until it was dead. It was only after life was extinct that its big teeth could be extracted from the boy's leg. An Allegheny physician dressed the boy's wound.

The fish measured almost six feet and weighed eighty-nine pounds.

COLLEGIAN'S LONG WALK.

Undertakes to Cover 1,200 Miles in Less Than a Month.

L. G. Hall of Chicago, a freshman at Trinity college in Hartford, Conn., who has won laurels this year as a pedestrian, will put himself to a supreme test in attempting to walk a distance of 1,200 miles over rough country roads in less than a month, says a Hartford special dispatch to the New York Times.

Hall started the other afternoon to walk to his father's summer home in Michigan. He was accompanied on his first day's journey, in which he covered eighteen miles, by an enthusiastic crowd of his classmates. Hall expects to cover about thirty-five miles a day and to reach his destination July 17.

Straw Hat Cure For Blindness.

Tage Noyen, a Lake Shore conductor, who lost his eyesight in a wreck in the yards at South Bend, Ind., a few weeks ago, recently recovered his sight in a novel manner, says the Chicago Tribune.

The straw hat of a child he was holding rubbed against the eyeball and caused intense pain. Gradually the eye became numb; then almost without warning the sight was restored.

Bully Times.

These be happy moments. These be golden hours. When the summer solstice Lazes all our powers, And everybody's careless, Laggard on his feet, Since nobody wants to Make both ends meet.

Now is life worth living, And improvidence Grows into a virtue Of much excellence. What is the good of Care in retreat? Since nobody wants to Make both ends meet.

—W. J. Lampton in New York World.